

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1918
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 232

PRICE TWO CENTS

President Wilson Urges Americans to Leave Mexico

AVIATOR FALLS TO SEA IN ROUND BRITAIN FLIGHT

Wing of Mr. Hawker's Waterplane Breaks Near Dublin and He and Mechanic Drop About 100 Feet Into the Water

COASTGUARD RESCUE

Daily Mail Prize Seeker Must Reach Southampton, 704 Miles in Straight Line, by 9:30 O'clock A. M. on Thursday

LONDON—At precisely 6 o'clock Tuesday evening Mr. Hawker's waterplane soared over Donolly castle and began to descend in Oban bay. He had made the distance between the fifth control at Cromarty and the sixth to Oban in just five minutes less than three hours.

His experience had been trying, the wind being sufficiently gusty to make navigation of the plane extremely difficult. He had intended to continue flight to Dublin but the mist which settled down over the bay after his arrival was so dense as to make further progress impossible.

Mr. Hawker described his flight down the canal as the most difficult he had made. The wind was not very high but it blew in eddies so that one moment he was 2000 feet up and the next almost in the water. The scene in Oban bay was extraordinary. The aviator descended amidst a tremendous din of steam whistles and motor horns.

A correspondent of the Daily Mail, which is promoting the race, describes the scene by explaining that he heard an Australian girl on one of the launches beseech a man with her to find something and make a noise. The question she herself proceeded to answer with the help of a motor horn.

At 5:40 o'clock this morning Mr. Hawker attempted to start, but was delayed by water in his floats. The waterplane was stopped and Mr. Hawker and his mechanic, wading beside it, proceeded to empty the floats. At 6:40 o'clock the plane rose successfully and steadily and started across the channel in the direction of Dublin.

By reaching Oban Mr. Hawker has flown 830 miles, or rather more than half the distance he has to cover.

In order to win the prize he must reach Southampton which is 704 miles from Oban in a straight line by 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning. He must spend 30 minutes in the control at Dublin which is 222 miles from Oban and 30 minutes at Falmouth which is 280 miles from Dublin. From Falmouth to Southampton the distance is 202 miles.

After leaving Oban, Mr. Hawker made for Larne on the Irish coast, where he stopped for petrol. Continuing his flight he descended at Loch Shinnay, just north of Dublin.

A wing of Mr. Hawker's waterplane broke on approaching Dublin. He and his mechanic fell 100 feet into the sea and were rescued by coastguards. It is unknown if he can continue the flight.

RUBBER COMPANY HAS CO-RECEIVER

Robert O. Harris was named as co-receiver of the Walpole Tire & Rubber Company today by Judge Dodge in the United States District court, representing a minority of the creditors.

Robert C. Fisher, the first receiver appointed, was authorized to pay over to the Traders Commercial Company all moneys received since Aug. 2 in accounts assigned to them and also all checks payable to them on the accounts.

BULGARIA HOLDS TO CLAIM ON ADRIANOPLE SAYS AUTHORITY

Reports That Country Is Negotiating to Surrender Award of Powers to Turkey Are Looked Upon as Part of Porte's Plan to Further Prolong Negotiations

LONDON—The Monitor is able to state on the highest authority that there is no justification for the reports which are being assiduously promulgated from Constantinople that Bulgaria is negotiating for the surrender to Turkey of its claim on Adrianople under the treaty of London.

The fact is that M. Natchevitch was sent to Constantinople previous to the outbreak of the second war to re-establish friendly relationships with the Turkish government. He had no authority to enter into any negotiations regarding Adrianople and it is not believed that he has since received the authority of the government in Sofia to undertake so serious a negotiation.

PAINTERS' STRIKE IN LONDON TIES UP MANY PUBLIC WORKS

Fountains Cease to Play and Arrangements for Feeding Army Pensioners Interrupted as Result of Workmen's Demand for Increase of 11-2d. an Hour

LONDON—The painters' strike has developed considerably and West End of London this morning, in the direction of the government offices in Whitehall, is thick with pickets of men intent upon preventing any return to work. The strike itself is, of course, more inconvenient than anything else.

The ordinary autumn redecoration of clubs has been held up in the midst of work. Fountains in various parts of West End have ceased playing and arrangements for feeding army pensioners in the Chelsea hospital have been interfered with.

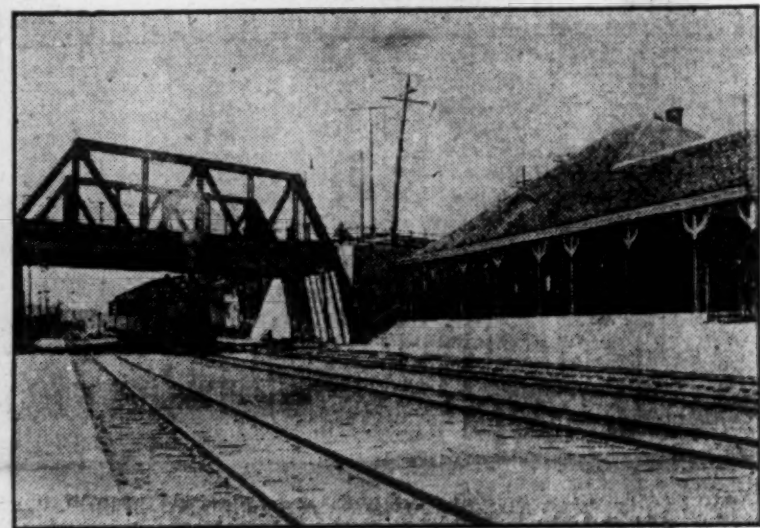
The difficulty originally arose out of the demand of the painters, at present employed in the press of work which always goes on in London out of season, for an increase of 1½d. per hour. This having been refused, a large number of men came out. As many government buildings were also in the course of redecoration, a demand was made at the

office of works that non-unionists here employed should be discharged.

Earl Beauchamp, commissioner of works, having declined to take any side in the strike as between masters and men, electricians and other employees in the office of works struck in sympathy with the painters. This prevented the engines from being started which play various fountains and fires from being lit in furnaces which supply the Chelsea hospital.

As a consequence of this considerable inconvenience has been caused and the matter has reached a deadlock for the moment owing to the inability of painters and men to agree to terms. The painters, whose work is very largely confined to the summer months, declare that so many years have elapsed since any rise took place in their wages that it is impossible for them to live owing to the enhanced price of necessities. They have therefore made a demand for an increase from 9d. to 10½d. an hour and they declare that no man will go back to work until this is granted.

ORIENT HEIGHTS STATION WORK LACKS ONLY MINOR DETAILS



Bridge and new building in East Boston cost \$450,000

Minor details only have to be attended to to complete the new station at Orient Heights, East Boston, which has been built in connection with the construction of the new bridge over the tracks of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad. It is expected that the entire project, which cost about \$450,000, will be ready before the end of this year.

The bridge eliminates the grade crossing on Saratoga street, an important thoroughfare leading to Winthrop.

In relocating the station room was left for the laying of four standard gauge tracks by setting it back 20 feet. It is now reached by a flight of stone steps.

Although operations in connection with the grade crossing elimination have been delayed, the bridge over the tracks is complete, but there still remains considerable work to be done on the streets in the vicinity. In constructing the bridge and its approaches several streets in the vicinity had to be regraded and 25 buildings had to be raised.

Under the supervision of George N. Thompson, chief engineer of the road, the tracks have been lowered three feet from their former grade.

WOMAN HEADS RAILROAD

BAINBRIDGE, Ga.—Directors of the Georgia, Alabama & Florida railroad elected Mrs. Cora B. Williams president, according to the Washington Post.

PLANS OF PICNIC FOR MOTHERS AT PARK COMPLETE

Automobile Rides, Music, Story Telling and Punch and Judy Shows in Program for Women and Children Given by City

FESTIVAL TO BE HELD

Arrangements have been completed for the mothers' day and municipal picnic Thursday at Franklin Park. The committee of arrangements expects 5000 mothers and their children from various sections of the city to attend. The distribution of the tickets were through police stations, churches, charitable organizations, settlements and other agencies. The mayor's intention in providing such an outing to mothers is to reach those who have not had a summer vacation away from the city, and who get few opportunities for enjoyment of the city parks.

The events will begin at 10:30 o'clock a. m. at the Overlook. The mothers and children will be entertained by music, story telling, automobile rides. Refreshments will be served at noon. A baby exhibit will take place in a tent. There will be Punch and Judy shows forenoon and afternoon.

The annual festival of Boston playgrounds will take place in the afternoon. There will be children from 52 playgrounds, about 2000 in number, under the direction of Nathaniel J. Young.

The children's program will be given at 2:30 o'clock p. m. at the Playground and is for the public. There will be games and folk dances.

The committee of arrangements consists of E. B. Mero, secretary of the Citizens Public Celebration Association; William A. Boudrot, director of the Randridge excursion; Timothy Mooney, chief of the city information bureau; James H. Phelan, N. J. Young, Walter L. Finigan. The committee will be assisted by Mrs. Margaret A. Gallagher, Mrs. A. Lincoln Flene, A. L. Peckham and a number of others. Police arrangements will be in charge of Capt. Joseph Harriman and Lieut. John W. Riordan. The musical features of the day will be directed by Mr. Finigan of the park and recreation department. The general arrangements of the grounds are in the charge of Charles E. Putnam of the park and recreation department.

GERMANY KEPT OUT OF ALLIANCE BY JAPAN'S ACT

Fragment of Hayashi Diary Made Known Before Suppression Charges Triple Agreement First Sought by Teutons

THREAT PREVENTED

LONDON—Some time ago a Japanese paper began publication of the diary of Count Hayashi, at one time Japanese ambassador at the court of St. James. The first issue proved that political documents of first importance were being revealed. The government at Tokio seized the issue and prevented further publication. Translation of the fragment published has, however, found its way into the columns of the Frankfurter Zeitung and the interesting fact has leaked out that it was Germany which originally proposed the triple alliance between herself, the United Kingdom and Japan.

Lord Salisbury, who was then prime minister, was willing to agree to this alliance, but Japan declined to include Germany in the arrangement, and forced Lord Salisbury's hand by hinting that if the United Kingdom did not conclude the alliance with her she would form an alliance with Russia. Politically, the importance of the threatened disclosures could not be exaggerated, and it is easy to understand the reason of their suppression.

NEWSDEALERS GO TO CUTTYHUNK FOR AN OUTING

Members of the Suburban Newsdealers Association left the South station today for New Bedford on their way to Cuttyhunk where an outing and shore dinner is being held in observance of Ladies' Day. William D. Paine of Brookline, president of the association, was with the party.

Among the places to be visited are the lighthouse, life guard station and the Cuttyhunk Yacht Club. Stopping in New Bedford an automobile ride will be taken through the city. The committee in charge includes: George E. Martin of Fall River and George L. Briggs of New Bedford.

RESCUES MADE AT EVERETT FIRE

Three persons were rescued in a fire which did \$3000 damage to the Van Voorhis mansion at Beecham Point, Everett, occupied by Supt. James McClellan of the New England Gas & Coke Company.

Mrs. McClellan was carried out of the house by the watchman of the New England Gas & Coke Company. Lieut. Theodore Parker and Hoseman Thomas Gallagher of the Everett fire department, who were thrown down a flight of stairs by an explosion, were rescued by fellow firemen.

FRANCONIA PASSENGERS TAX ROOM IN LANDING ON WHARF

Persons prominent in professional, religious and business circles filled the cabin of the Cunarder Franconia, Capt. C. A. Smith, which reached port today from Liverpool and Queenstown, bringing 336 saloon, 369 cabin and 1205 steerage passengers, a total of 1910 passengers.

Ernest Fox Nichols, president of Dartmouth College, Mrs. Nichols and Miss Esther Nichols, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts, Mrs. Lawrence, their two daughters and son; Gen. Frank S. Streeter, a trustee of Dartmouth College and lawyer; Robert J. Bottomly of the Good Government Association and prominent at the recent congress in Boston of the International Chambers of Commerce; Wallace L. Pierce of the S. S. Pierce Company, Mrs. Pierce and two sons, and Arthur Chapin, president of the American Trust Company, and Mrs. Chapin, were among the saloon passengers.

So crowded was the dock when the steamship Franconia berthed today that 12 letters of the alphabet under which saloon passengers were lined up for examination were extended from the main room into the steerage baggage examination room. Late this afternoon the customs officials will be able to estimate the amount received in duties, which is expected to reach the thousands of dollars. Immigration examination of passengers was delayed considerably.

President Nichols of Dartmouth College and his family spent two months in England, during which time Dr. Nichols visited Cambridge and Oxford.

PORT WORK TO BE SUBJECT OF HEARING SEPT. 3

Question to Be Considered Is Whether or Not Governor and Council Shall Approve Present Plans for Development

PROTEST IS MADE

Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange Believes \$9,000,000 Fund Should Not Be Used for Purchase of More Property

Whether the Governor and the executive council should approve the present plans of the directors of the port of Boston for developing the waterfront is a question to come up at a hearing at the State House Wednesday, Sept. 3, to which representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the real estate men and the press have been invited.

It was decided at the council meeting today to give this hearing in order that business men of the city might express their views on the subject. One of the principal points to be considered is whether the port directors should be authorized to purchase additional property. (Continued on page five, column one)

GENERAL BOTHA SUCCEEDS WITH RAND STRIKERS

Wins Decisive Victory Over General Hertzog and Has Big Vote of People With Him

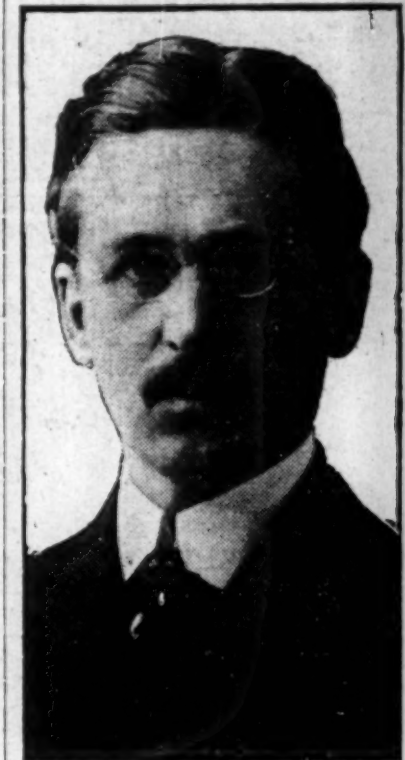
LONDON—The great duel between General Botha and General Hertzog has taken place at Rustenburg within what is commonly regarded as a Hertzog sphere of influence. It has ended in a remarkable triumph for General Botha whose welcome on his arrival was extremely warm and who left the hall after delivering his speech amidst a perfect ovation.

The actual voting also was heavily in his favor. General Botha declared in his speech that General Hertzog was looking for trouble between the government in London and the government in South Africa when there was no reason to expect it.

Regarding General Hertzog's attitude towards recent troubles on the Rand he said that his opponent had done nothing but criticize what happened from a position of safety many hundred miles away.

The gist of General Hertzog's speech was to the effect that there was no empire except a loosely knit confederacy. Respecting the government in London he declared that he had not looked for trouble with them but regarded them as a body of men who had invariably kept their promises to the dominions.

FRATERNITY MAN'S PROBLEMS THEME



JAMES M. SWIFT
Massachusetts attorney-general to address Delta Tau Delta men

Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift left today for Indianapolis, where he is to deliver an address dealing with the relation of the fraternity college man to present day practical problems before the forty-second national convention of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. Accompanying Mr. Swift, who went as a delegate from the Boston alumni chapter, was Ernest A. Thompson of Boston.

Mr. Swift's address is to be made at a dinner Aug. 30. Others to speak are: Charles Krichbaum of Canton, O., Congressman William P. Borland of Missouri, Archibald M. Hall of Indianapolis, James B. Curtis, president of the fraternity; Arthur S. Dayton of Philippi, W. Va. The fraternity has chapters at Tufts, Dartmouth, Technology, Brown, Wesleyan and University of Maine, and all these colleges are represented by delegates.

GENERAL STAFF ANNOUNCED BY THE ULSTER MEN

Advisory Board Appointed and Organized and Roster of Officers Chosen for Purpose of Further Resisting Home Rule

WELL-KNOWN NAMES

LONDON—Yesterday a further step in the organization of the Ulster resistance to home rule was publicly announced, the names of the headquarters' staff being made known.

A proclamation containing these announcements the fact that an advisory board of the Ulster volunteer force has been appointed and constituted with the following officers: General officer commanding, chief of staff, assistant quartermaster and general; also Colonel Sharman Crawford, late sixteenth lanciers, Captain Wallace, late commanding fifth royal Irish rifles, Capt. James Craig, M. P., Capt. Richard D. Sorate of the Enniskillen fusiliers, Colonel McAlmont, late commanding the fourth royal Irish rifles, and Captain Hall, military secretary.

A meeting of Unionists of the southern provinces has now been arranged for Nov. 28, and will take place in the Theater Royal, Dublin. The speakers will be Bonar Law, the leader of the Unionist party in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson, leader of Ulster Unionists, and J. H. Campbell, K. C., who shares the parliamentary representation of Dublin University with Sir Edward.

(Continued on page four, column one)

FACTIONS THERE TO BE LEFT TO OWN DEVICES

Mr. Wilson Reads His Message to Congress in Which, He Warns of Punishment for Any Outrages on Citizens

ARMS ARE BARRED OUT

Chief Magistrate Reports the Failure of Negotiations Conducted by Special Envoy Lind and Leaves It With Congress

WASHINGTON—President Wilson, having received no word from Provisional President Huerta of Mexico up to the time appointed, delivered his message on Mexico before a joint session of Congress this afternoon. His message advised:

That all Americans be earnestly urged to leave Mexico at once.

That Mexico be informed summary punishment will be made if American lives are outraged.

That he deems it his duty to let the various Mexican factions fight out their troubles.

That he must prohibit shipment of arms to both federals and rebels, to insure strict neutrality by the United States.

Failure of the negotiations of Special Envoy John Lind was reported by the President. But he said the door is not closed to resumption of peace overtures.

The President regards the situation as critical. His address breathed friendship for the Mexican people, but extreme pessimism as to the outlook for immediate restoration of peace, because of President Huerta's rejection of the mediation plan.

The President left the White House at 12:48 and arrived at the speaker's room at the Capitol at 12:55. As the President came slowly in, Doorkeeper John Sinnott cried: "The President of the United States."

The House and gallery rose simultaneously.

Applause lasted more than a minute.

Mrs. Wilson and her daughter looked down on the throng smiling. The President was escorted to the rostrum by Representatives Underwood, Mann and Fitzgerald and Senators Bacon, Root and John Sharp Williams.

In part the President said:

"It is clearly my duty to lay before you fully, very fully and without reservation, the facts concerning our present relations with the republic of Mexico. The deplorable posture of affairs in Mexico I need not describe, but I deem it my duty to speak very frankly what this government has done and should seek to do in fulfillment of its obligation to Mexico herself, as a friend and neighbor, and to the American citizens whose lives and vital interests are daily affected by the distressing conditions which now obtain beyond our southern border."

The following recommendations were made by the President for future action:

"Meanwhile what is it our duty to do? Clearly everything that we must do must be rooted in patience and done with calm and disinterested deliberation. Impatience on our part would be childish and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. We can afford to exercise the self-restraint of a really great nation which realizes its own strength and scorns to use it. It was our duty to offer our active assistance."

"It is now our duty to show what true neutrality will do to enable the people of Mexico to set their affairs in order again and wait for further opportunity to offer our friendly counsels. The door is not closed against the resumption, either upon the initiative of Mexico or upon our own, of the effort to bring order out of the confusion by friendly cooperative action, should fortunate occasion offer."

"While we wait the contest of the rival forces will undoubtedly for a little while be sharper than ever, just because it will be plain that an end must be made of this situation."

(Continued on page four, column one)

The finest movement in the world for the accomplishment of good would lack the support it should have were it not well known and understood. The movement for clean journalism is deserving of the support of newspaper readers the world over. Will you not pass your Monitors on, that others may understand this paper's way of publishing the clean, worth-while news?

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....5c
To Foreign Countries.....25c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

CUT ON THIS LINE
THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR WORK TO BE DONE AT HOME
State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Autonomous Albania Austria's Only Gain at Bucharest

FRESH CHANGES IN BALKAN LINES CAUSE NEW STIR

Bulgaria's Proposals at Bucharest Conference Called so Ridiculous as to Imply Country Does Not Realize Being Beaten

RUSSIA IS INTERESTED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
SALONIKA—Though the latest news to hand from the Bucharest conference is none too reassuring, it would be unwise to jettison all hope of a successful issue to the pourparlers between the chiefs of the Balkan states. Many times during the past eight months has the impression been general that the much-dreaded crisis in the near east had at length been successfully passed, and that the decisions taken by the great powers and the little states were the harbingers of future peace.

The first armistice of December, then the second cessation of hostilities, then the interminable conference of London, then the tardy peace with Turkey, then the first indications of friction between the allies, and at length the sudden outbreak of fresh hostilities between the erstwhile confederates; all these events have come in quick succession to disillusion these trusting inhabitants of the two hemispheres who hoped, and believed, that the war against the Turks possessed no other character than that of a crusade of liberation.

Yet another conference is actually sitting at Bucharest, uniting once more the representatives of the Balkan states in an effort to decide upon the new frontiers which shall be drawn as a result of the Rumanian demonstration on the one hand, and the Greek and Serbian victories over the Bulgarians, on the other.

Cessation Indicated

With Bulgaria's military power reduced to impotence and Greece and Serbia more exhausted than they care to admit, the circumstances are distinctly favorable to a cessation of hostilities. Sooner or later, Bulgaria must resign herself to the necessity of paying dearly for her imprudence and arrogance. No other course is open to her. She must either continue the war and see herself more completely ruined and humbled than at present, or, after a period of unprofitable bargaining, accept the onerous conditions imposed by her adversaries.

The continuation of this war would be an act more criminal and more unpardonable than its commencement, and the statesmen of Sofia will rob their own country of any sympathy to which it may still be entitled, if, by their obstinacy, they usher in a further period of unholy strife.

Macedonia is already ruined and depopulated. To go through the country is to witness a tragedy of devastation. Along the entire trail of the Bulgarian army, there is scarce a village with a home standing, scarce a harvest but a heap of blackened ashes. The first proposals of the rival representatives at this conference should not, however, be taken too seriously.

Levantine statesmen conduct their politics in much the same manner as they sell carpets. They ask for an ell prepared to accept something considerably nearer an inch. Both the allies and Bulgaria have therefore demanded much more than they hoped to obtain. The disturbing feature of the present situation is that the offer of Bulgaria is so ridiculous as to imply that she does not yet realize the elementary fact that she has been beaten. It becomes, therefore,

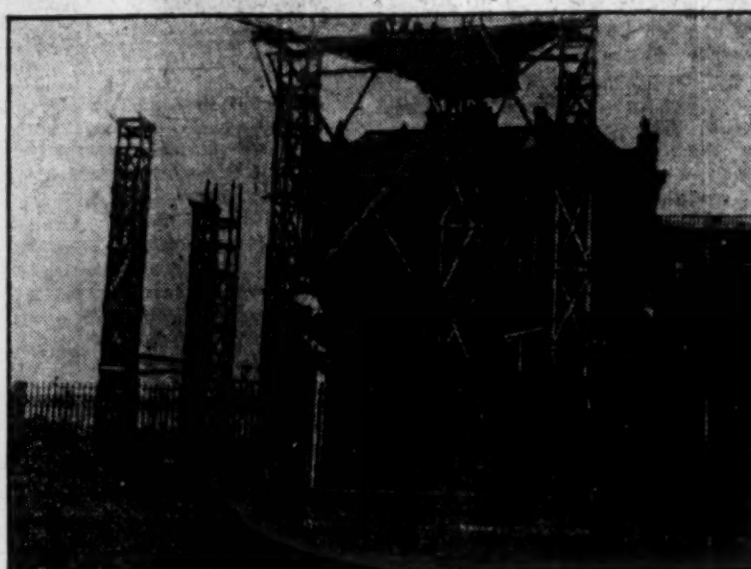
AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.
MAJESTIC—What Happened to Mary, 8:15.
SHUBERT—Sam Bernard, 8:10.

NEW YORK
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."
CORT—"Pag o' My Heart."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
PORTY-FOURTH—"All Aboard."
LONACRE—"The Silver Wedding."
LYRIC—"When Dreams Come True."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Believe Me, Kantippe."

CHICAGO
CORT—"Elk of Youth."
GRAND—"Stop Thief."
LAKALE—"A Trip to Washington."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.
OLYMPIC—"Within the Law."
PRINCESS—"Little Miss Brown."
PALACE—Vaudeville.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE WORK ATTRACTS LONDON INTEREST



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
Scaffolding erected at Constitutional hill side of the structure

Powers Probably Out

Fortunately there appears to be little likelihood that the great powers will do other than leave the Balkan states to settle their own quarrels. There is, in fact, little need for Russia to seek to strengthen her position in the peninsula by energetic intervention, and Austria has played and lost with such striking regularity that she will probably hesitate before hazarding another throw of the diplomatic dice.

Austria has rarely been so outwitted as during the recent developments in the Balkans, and it is easy to imagine that the satisfaction of M. Sazonoff is equaled only by the chagrin of Count Berchtold. True the Balkan confederation has been definitely shelved and the several states have been so weakened by a year's fighting that either individually or collectively, they will be unable to threaten Austria for some time to come, but this has been the result not of Viennese diplomacy but of the arrogance of Bulgaria and the inborn hatred of Greek and Serb for Bulgar.

Russia's opportunity arose when Bulgaria, flushed with victory, and presuming a force which she did not possess, felt herself sufficiently strong to threaten her foster mother with desertion unless the Czar and his advisers promised to place the same interpretation on the Serbo-Bulgarian treaty as that prevailing in Sofia. While Russia hesitated Bulgaria expressed herself more than strongly on the subject of M. Sazonoff's arbitration on the Rumanian frontier question, told the Czar frankly that she was no longer the vassal of St. Petersburg and entered upon an open flirtation with Austria. Then Russia did a clever stroke of political business. In a determination to at once punish Bulgaria for her disloyalty and wear Rumania from Austria, she unleashed the Rumanian army and permitted 400,000 fighting men to cross the Danube. The ultimate result of this diplomacy was to force Bulgaria to her knees and to make her pray anew for Russian protection, while Rumania, having realized her ambitions, thanks to the benevolence of the Muscovites, feels less than ever inclined to take her orders from Vienna.

So, in one short 12 months, 40 years of Austrian intrigue have ended in utter failure. The descent toward Salonika has been effectively blocked, Rumania has been virtually lost, Serbia has become a menace and Bulgaria realizes that Russian enmity is a greater factor than Austrian friendship. Against these losses, the only gain has been the creation of an autonomous Albania which may well prove to be rather a source of weakness than of strength to the monarchy. Meanwhile Russia has wiped out the defeat of Skutari and has established herself more firmly than ever as the leading influence in the Balkans.

CABINET OUTSIDE PARLIAMENTARY LIMITS WANTED

(Special to the Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—The Het Volk states that after a meeting of the executive of the Socialist party with the Socialist deputies and the editorial staff of the Het Volk, two reports were drawn up for presentation at the forthcoming Socialist congress.

The majority report declared that the best solution of the present difficulty would be the formation of a cabinet outside of parliamentary limits, providing its program included universal suffrage and old age pensions, both of which policies were supported by 55 per cent of the members of the Chamber.

But should it be found possible to form a cabinet willing to put into execution such a program, the Socialist party would be of the opinion that the situation fulfilled the conditions of absolute necessity provided for in the resolution adopted in Paris in 1910, and would advise Socialist participation in a Liberal Socialist cabinet.

The minority report expressed the opinion that the Socialist party was not strong enough to accept responsibility for all the actions of a mixed cabinet; also that the failure to form a cabinet on the basis of universal suffrage and old age pensions would be considered to show ill will. To carry out its own program the minority report considered that the party should declare that in the present political situation it will take part in a bourgeois government in the interests of the proletariat.

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—London people as well as visitors to London are taking a keen interest in the progress of the improvements at Buckingham palace. This work was recently begun and must be completed within a period of three months. A great deal has to be done in this time, including alterations to the servants' quarters, but of course the main

part of the work is the refacing of Buckingham palace with Portland stone. The work is being done in three eight-hour shifts. Much interest is being taken in the scaffolding erected by the contractors, particularly in the huge hollow supports for the cranes. The first crane-carrying platform was erected at the Constitutional hill side of Buckingham palace, and a good deal of preliminary work has been done there.

DEVELOPMENT OF FARMING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM URGED

(Special to the Monitor)
DEWSBURY, Eng.—In a speech recently at Dewsbury, Mr. Runciman, president of the board of agriculture, said they were going to have the home rule bill through next year; let them make no mistake about it. The supremacy of the imperial Parliament would be maintained by the people of the country. They had drawn the greatest of their constitutional and social benefits from the imperial Parliament, and Liberals stood there pledged to that supremacy, a supremacy that would apply to the government of England, House of Lords or no House of Lords.

He trusted that before the end of next year they would see set up in Dublin an Irish executive composed of Irishmen and answerable to an Irish Parliament. Mr. Runciman then dealt with the question of agriculture and asked why it was that the people in this country did not produce enough to feed themselves.

The Protectionists said that was one of the things they would get from a tax on corn, but that was as true as any other tariff reform statement. The only way was to increase the intelligence and industry of those engaged in farming, and that was what the government had been trying to do in putting national knowledge at the service of the farmers and gardeners of England and Wales, giving instruction to the young men engaged in it and seeing that the son of the laborer as well as the son of the farmer should have full advantage of the agricultural instruction.

The aim was that any man capable of doing farming work should have the opportunity of doing it better with the aid of a full service of national service and organization. The men at the bottom should have the chance of a wider outlook, a fuller independence, and a feeling that, by the strength of their own right hand, they could prosper. They must not be kept to the narrow service of laboring in one village all their lives. They must have a chance of branching out from the cottage to the garden, from the garden to the allotment, from the allotment to the small holding, and from that to the larger farm. Every step in that stage must be created, and such was our present land system that it was impossible to make any progress without gigantic additional efforts.

He had deemed it his duty to labor for all agriculturists, but more particularly for those least able to help themselves, and he had attempted to see every corner of England for himself, inquiring into the urgent necessities of local cases. It was the business of the Liberal party to carry out these ideals,

but they could not do it without the support of the people, and the government relied on the support of great populations like that of Dewsbury in carrying out the great tasks to which they had set their hands.

SITUATION NEAR BARCELONA SAID TO BE IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)
BARCELONA, Spain—In order to settle the trouble at Barcelona, the minister of the interior put forward proposals to reduce the hours of work in all the Spanish cotton manufacturing. These were accepted by the employers, but rejected by the strikers, who demanded the immediate grant of their claims and the liberation of those of their colleagues who have been arrested, all of whom are known anarchists.

The attitude of the strikers, who persistently reject all proposals for settlement from whatever quarter they may come, is thought to show that they are led by anarchists and syndicalists and that the strike is a political move, though under the guise of an economic demand for the improvement of the condition of the working classes.

All the members of the committee of the Working Federation, an organization professing to represent the working classes, have been arrested in consequence. Two hundred and thirty-eight cotton factories in Barcelona are shut down, the strikers numbering about 22,000. Two thousand cotton operatives resumed work one morning, but did not reappear after lunch.

Precautionary measures are being maintained and even increased, the railways, banks and public buildings being guarded by troops. In the industrial localities round Barcelona the situation has rather improved, all trades except the cotton workers having resumed work. The authorities seem to think that a railway strike is imminent as the result of a plebiscite taken lately on the subject.

TOURIST TRAFFIC GREAT IN NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)
STALHEIM, Norway—At Stalheim, one of the most imposing places in the mountains, the tourist traffic has been greater than ever. During July all the hotels have been crowded. English and American visitors have been the most numerous, but there are plenty of German and Austrian tourists in the town who have visited this exceedingly beautiful place.

BRITISH EXPORTS IN JULY ONLY ONCE BEFORE EXCEEDED

Trade and Navigation Returns Show Value of Merchandise Sent Out of United Kingdom

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The trade and navigation returns of the United Kingdom for July, which were issued recently, show another large increase in the value of exports and imports. The figures for exports, in fact, almost constitute a record the amount of the exports having only been exceeded once before, in October of last year.

Exports for July totalled £47,164,208, an increase of £4,327,840 over the figures for June, of £5,177,848 over the figures for July, 1912, and of £12,556,572 over the figures for July, 1911. For the first seven months of 1913 exports totalled £304,220,016, an increase of £39,920,611 over the figure for the same period of 1912.

In exports articles wholly or mainly manufactured there was an increase of £44,327,840 over the figures for June, of £4,327,840 over the figures for July, 1912, and of £10,748,571 over the figure for July, 1911. For the first seven months of the year the exports amounted to £440,305,569, an increase of £28,352,161 over the corresponding figure for 1912. Imports of food, drink and tobacco, increased by £1,678,104, grain and flour accounting for £566,000 and meat for over £436,000.

Timber imports showed a very large increase and imports of raw cotton went up by £286,000.

MOTOR WORKS NEAR DUMFRIES ARE OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The Marquess of Graham has recently opened the extensive motor works erected by Messrs. Arrol-Johnston on the lands of Heath-hall, two miles from Dumfries. The grounds cover an area of 160 acres and the works are capable of turning out 2500 cars per annum.

A large company, representative of the motor industry, and of the town and district, were present at the opening ceremony. The Marquess of Graham, in declaring the works open, said one often heard of honors being bestowed on distinguished generals and admirals, but less frequently did they hear of honors being bestowed on the great captains of industry, who were no less deserving, because they brought work and livelihood to the people of this country.

He liked the idea of putting these manufacturing in the country instead of in the crowded cities, where workmen had to live under not very desirable conditions. Here they had the factory in the midst of beautiful surroundings, and he would like to congratulate Mr. Beardmore, chairman, and the directors on the attention they were bestowing on the housing of their workmen.

The Marquess remarked on the rapidity with which the motor car industry had developed. It was really the growth of the last 17 years, and now they had no less than 255,000 motor cars on the roads of Great Britain.

SOCIALISTS VOTE NOT TO ENTER THE DUTCH CABINET

(Special to the Monitor)
AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Dutch Socialist congress has definitely ratified the resolution of the minority of the party executive declaring against the participation of the Socialists in the new cabinet.

The result of the voting showed 375 against the decision of the party executive and 320 in favor, which points to the difference of opinion which has prevailed in Socialist ranks since the offer of the portfolios.

The reason of the decision on the part of the congress that Socialists shall not enter Dr. Bos' cabinet is that they consider the Bos' not strong enough to co-operate with the government.

HAMPSHIRE MEN PROTEST AGAINST OFFICIAL RECEPTION

Suffrage Deputation Members Say Treatment Accorded Them by Premier Asquith Is in Ill Accord with Their Sense of Democratic Government—Visit Parliament

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In spite of the fact that Mr. Asquith had refused to be interviewed by the men of Hampshire on the subject of woman suffrage, as has already been announced in a Monitor cable, a deputation of 14 strong arrived in London and proceeded to the offices of the National Political League in St. James street. Assembled there, they discussed the pros and cons of the situation and decided upon despatching three of their number only to Downing street.

They were aware of the prime minister's decision not to receive them and had prepared a statement for the press beforehand and a protest to leave at No. 10 Downing street. When the small deputation of three reached the entrance to the street, they found their way barred by a cordon of police.

Having stated the object of their visit to a police superintendent, Dr. Stancombe, Councillor O'Dell, president of the Southampton Trades and Labor Council, and Councillor J. M. Mactavish, secretary of the Portsmouth Labor party, were permitted to pass under escort to the door of Mr. Asquith's official residence.

They did not enter the house, as they were told Mr. Asquith was not at home, but were received by the office keeper, to whom Dr. Stancombe handed a paper which stated that the men of Hampshire desired to place on record their strong protest against the prime minister's refusal to receive them after two courteous applications. The document continued:

"The closure of Downing street, a thoroughfare, to all but a limited number of a deputation that has declared its perfectly constitutional and peaceful character, and the bare concession that an interview with a private secretary, rather than a responsible minister of the crown, may be granted to three deputies only, is in ill accord with our sense of democratic government. The 30,000 Hampshire Trade Unionists, at any rate, whose accredited officials form part of the deputation, can hardly fail in due course to record their sense of resentment at this slight upon their representatives."

Their statement to the press was of even a stronger character. It asserts that in the absence of remedial legislation the extreme suffering and indignity inseparable from the cat and mouse act can have only one effect, namely, the aggravation and further extension of those very feelings of resentment and injustice which have tended to generate disorder.

When Dr. Stancombe joined the 11 members of the deputation again at the end of Downing street, he reported what had taken place on the doorstep of Mr. Asquith's house, and declared the proceedings to have been more in keeping with Russian than with English ways. He protested against the presence of the body of police which had been brought there to keep back a perfectly constitutional deputation that had come, at great cost to themselves, from all parts

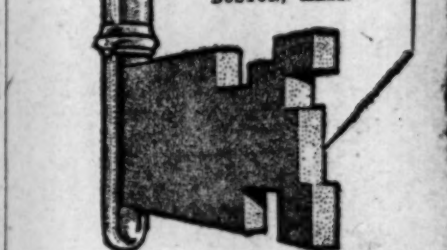
of Hampshire. He characterized the entire proceeding as highly undemocratic and objectionable. The protest was emphasized later when the deputation entered the House of Commons and held a consultation with the Hampshire members of Parliament.



You've heard of the "master key" that fits every lock—did you ever hear of a Master Model of a Type-writer?
"Think of all of the combined advantages of several type-writers you have seen, concentrated in ONE standard machine!"

The Royal handles perfectly every known form of general correspondence and does card writing and Condensed Billing besides—without a single "special attachment" to add extra cost to the typewriter. Think of this—and you will have a fairly good idea of the Master-Model of the Royal.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER CO.
288 Devonshire St., BOSTON, MASS.



HOME BUILDERS

We make lighting fixtures appropriate in design and efficient in light to give permanent satisfaction.

Send list of ceiling and wall outlets and we will send our new Book of Sketches containing a new economical and artistic selection priced complete ready to install. Metal Arts and Crafts Co. 617 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago. Please Mention Monitor

TRY THIS LOAF.



A new Bread wrapped in wax paper. Clean, good and wholesome. SOLD BY BEST GROCERS. PRATT BREAD CO. 3000 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON



THE FELTOLD WINDOW LOCK

No Rattle—Fresh Air—Security
The Feltold Lock permits its window to be partly open and remain locked. Easily applied—always operative. Sent postpaid for 25c.

A money back guarantee on all our goods. Active agents wanted in every town for splendid line of household specialties. Write today. THE FELTOLD WINDOW LOCK CO. 18 STATE STREET NEW YORK

Business Man's Pen
WARD'S
Ward's Fountain Pens write all day without refilling. \$1 to \$10 each. 57-59 Franklin St.

End to Chinese Autocracy Is Now Said to Be Assured

FINAL TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY IN CHINA SEEN

Arthur Diosy Declares New Republic Will Drift Along Until Yuan Shih Kai Comes to End of His Financial Resources

OFFICIALS CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The situation in China grows, if possible, more complicated every day, and the rapid alterations in the allegiance of individuals, cities and whole provinces, between the north and the south is the last word in incoherence to any but those who are fully alive to the real inwardness of the present trouble.

Arthur Diosy, whose intimate acquaintance with China, and strong friendship for Dr. Sun Yat Sen has made him an invaluable protagonist for the Chinese Democratic party in Europe, in the course of a conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor went very fully into the more recent developments in China.

To the western mind, Mr. Diosy said, this rapid alternation between one view and another, this issuing of proclamations and counter-proclamations, these constant withdrawals and annulments are simply bewildering. To the average Chinaman, however, they mean little or nothing. Four hundred millions of people move slowly, and whilst the general trend of the nation as a whole is clear and definite, the only outward manifestations of any movement are such as would seem to indicate the reverse of steady progress in any direction. For all these proclamations, however, and counter-proclamations, and so forth, to quote the "Ingoldsby Legends," no one is a penny the worse.

China Is Moving

China is definitely moving towards a more democratic view of government, and nothing that may happen will really impede this. But for the moment the position is, perhaps, more acute, more serious, than it has ever been before.

It will be readily understood that with a country in the state of unrest like that which has obtained in China for the last two years, the collection of ordinary taxes is rendered extremely difficult. In China for that time it has been practically impossible. With the exception of the customs, which strangely enough are more flourishing than ever before, there has been very little money collected by the government for nearly two years. The import duties are mortgaged for service of the foreign loans, and the only revenue therefore that has reached Peking has been such taxes as could be extorted by force of arms or by threats that payment would, if necessary, be secured in this manner. There have been no voluntary contributions of any kind for many months.

In 1911-12, Mr. Diosy continued, the struggle in China was one for principles. It was one between the advocates of a centralized republic on the French model and the advocates of a federated republic on the American model. Now the struggle is a purely personal one, with Yuan Shih Kai on the one side and countless individuals on the other, whom he is buying or trying to buy with the money supplied to him by the great powers.

Few Men Called Just

Apart from this, however, there are a very few men who are really just, and who really desire to stand for principle. These men are not like so many others opposing Yuan Shih Kai because they want to be bought over with money, or promises of preferment, for they are incorruptible. The great majority of officials in China are still out for what they can get, and once more you have to reckon with that strange anomaly exhibited in the fact that whilst the Chinese merchant has a name throughout the far East for honesty and straightness of dealing, the Chinese official has a reputation just the reverse.

Questioned more closely in regard to this point, which is still a source of perplexity to the westerner, Mr. Diosy said that, like so many other questions in China, it was not really difficult of explanation when a fundamental principle was known and reckoned with.

"You see," Mr. Diosy went on, "the besetting sin of the Chinaman is avarice. The conditions in the country for centuries have been such that the value set upon money is enormous. With her teeming population China has always had a struggle to live, and wherever you find a hard struggle to live you find an enhancement in the value of money. That this is so in China is evidenced in countless different ways, but I would specially point to the fact that all her philosophers and sages from time immemorial have been warning the people against the sin of avarice."

Dragon on View

"Moreover," he continued, "over every public building in China you will see either graven in stone, or wood, or painted over the portico, a representation of an animal bearing a resemblance to the popular conception of a dragon more than anything else. This animal is put up there as a warning to

officials and to those who come into the building to have dealings with them, against the sin of avarice. Ask any Chinaman what it is there for and he will tell you, though he would not be able to explain its origin, as it has been the custom for literally thousands of years to place it there and he takes it for granted. It shows, however, very clearly that avarice is a failing of the people and has been recognized as a failing for a long period.

"Now if you ask me why this should make a merchant honest and an official dishonest the explanation is simple. In China there are such huge openings for trade that any one who will really work can make money as a trader, and it has always been recognized that the most money could be made by strictly honest methods, and a Chinaman, who is nothing if not utilitarian, asks himself the pertinent question: If I can make more money by being honest why be dishonest? In his official capacity, on the other hand, the Chinaman's only idea of making money is by speculation, and so the position is reversed and, morally on one side, the Chinaman asks if I can make more money by being dishonest than honest, why be honest? If, therefore, you apply this fact to the present situation you will see that the real power in China at present is money.

Money Power Is Factor

"There is another power, stronger still, which is gradually climbing nearer to the surface, and which has already effected so much, but nevertheless money still holds the reins of government. When therefore, you hear that this province and that province, this city and that city, and this and that individual have suddenly changed their opinions, you may generally take it that it means that they have been bought. I see from this morning's papers, for instance, that Nanking has reverted to the south. It will probably change its views many times yet. I do not say it is so in this case, but such a reversion might indicate nothing but that the authorities in Nanking had been assured of a substantial sum of money from Peking, or that a demand for money had been refused.

"A few days ago, you will remember, a robber chief attacked the Woosang forts at the mouth of the Yangtze; he did this purely as a matter of speculation, and with the avowed intention, as soon as he had gained possession of them, of selling them to the government. Well," Mr. Diosy added with a smile, "in this country such a proceeding would be regarded as almost too amusing for words, but in China it is treated with the utmost gravity, and as being quite in accord with general usage. Again, it indicates the admission of a large section of public opinion in China that the acquisition of money is the great thing, and that the means by which it is acquired are of secondary importance."

Little Change Seen

In regard to the general situation, Mr. Diosy said there was very little change. In this revolt, he said, or call what you will, war is not the governing factor, but the purse. Yuan Shih Kai for the moment has a very long purse, and he is drawing upon it lavishly, to secure the adherence to his cause of both the army and navy.

Such a course of action, however, must soon become impossible and there can be little doubt of it that when Yuan comes to the end of his resources he will again apply to the powers for further funds. It is a question with me whether the great powers, even by that time, will be awake to what is going on and will refuse to send good money after bad. One thing, however, is certain, that when China does finally reach a settlement, the odium for all the present struggle will fall upon the powers.

History, Mr. Diosy went on, is full of instances which go to show that that section of a country which supports foreign intervention to right a domestic wrong is always ultimately ostracized. "If I were asked to sum up the situation in China," Mr. Diosy said finally, "I would say that things will remain much as they are until Yuan Shih Kai has come to the end of his financial resources, and that then the real struggle of democracy against autocracy will once again come to the front and the matter will be fought out in a clear field with no favor. The end, as I have said again and again and would repeat, is not for a moment in doubt, and the final triumph of democracy in China is assured."

TRANSPORT MEN'S STRIKE IN VIENNA BECOMES GENERAL

(Special to the Monitor)

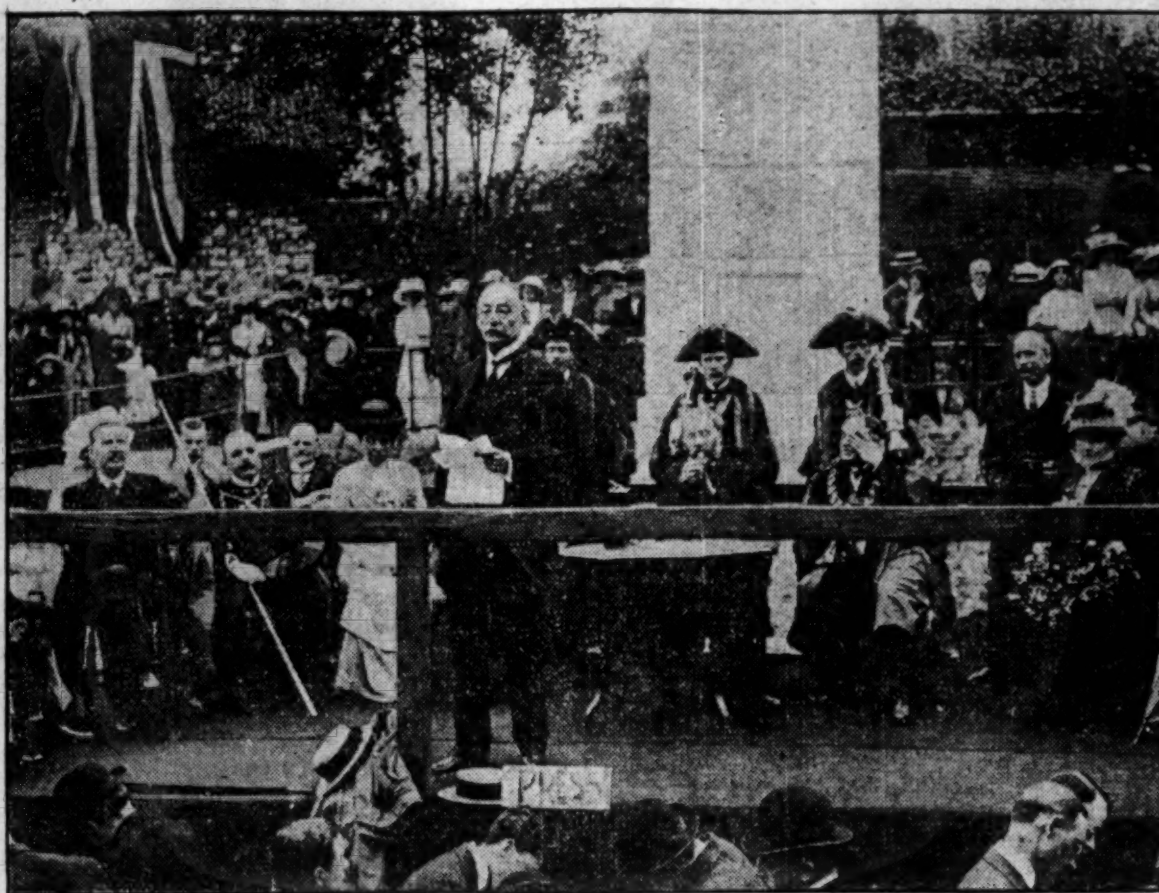
VIENNA, Austria.—The strike of transport workers has become a general one, and is being conducted in perfect order. Work has ceased everywhere. The smaller firms of carters are the hardest hit by the strike, for during this August removal season they are unable to cope with the traffic for furniture removals, and fear to lose the custom of their old clients. Therefore they have been endeavoring to make separate terms with the workers, but so far without success. The strike leaders refuse to sanction any separate or special agreements. The wage committee of the workmen, however, is going to consider the question of separate agreements and will give its decision shortly.

LONG FLIGHT FOR PIGEONS

(Special to the Monitor)

DOVER, England.—Quite recently 1000 racing pigeons flew in a cross-channel race from Dover to Rouen.

U. S. AMBASSADOR SPEAKS AT SOUTHAMPTON



Scene during ceremonies attending unveiling of Pilgrims' monument

PILGRIM MONUMENT CALLED PILLAR OF HOPE OF MANKIND

Ambassador Page at Southampton Ceremonies Pays Tribute to Early American Settlers in Whose Honor Stone Obelisk Is Raised at Point of Sailing

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng.—The commemoration of the sailing of the Mayflower which took place in Southampton has received a full notice in a Monitor cable. The monument, which Dr. Page, the American ambassador to the court of St. James, unveiled, stands on the South Esplanade. It consists of a rough stone obelisk surmounted by a dome which is supported by a colonnade.

Under the dome is a lantern of wrought iron in the shape of a basket, such as was used by seamen in former times for their beacon fires. Over all is set a replica of the Mayflower. The monument is of great dignity and bears a harmonious relation to its background of gray city walls; walls which have stood from the days of the conquest.

The unveiling ceremony was preceded by a reception at Huntly University College, held by the mayor. From there a procession of the guests, the mayor and corporation in their civic robes, and many university men in gowns and hoods, walked to the pier pavilion. After luncheon, at which many speeches were made and toasts given, the procession made its way to the esplanade and a short service was conducted by the bishop of Winchester. Dr. Page then set fire to the cords which bound the coverings, freeing the monument, and discovering the bronze panels on the obelisk given by the descendants of the Mayflower pilgrims.

The American ambassador then delivered his address, in which he said that they were met that day to celebrate one of the most fruitful voyages that men had ever made. When the Mayflower set forth from Southampton 293 years ago, a new chapter in human history was begun. They differed from all other colonists in this—to use Lowell's fine phrase—they were the only colony that went in search of God, and not of gold. When was added to this God-directed inevitableness of spirit one other quality—they had a kind of man that did not exist in the world before their era of mastery. They were not only God-led men; they were God-led Englishmen. No task was so hard that it could withstand this kind of master of fate and of the world. This linking with destiny had never been lost in their new world home; nor had it failed their descendants in any period of their national history. In the beginning it was the right to worship according to one's conscience—a form of liberty that was fundamental, and that the persecutors of the Pilgrims soon learned.

That became, of course, one of the pillars of new world life and of the great republic that came afterwards. Then the same spirit took the form of sympathy and of a hearty welcome to all who were politically oppressed. The Mayflower carried the seeds of all republican institutions. These adventures into untried experiences in freedom hitched their wagon to a star, and no other mode of travel had since been permissible in the republic's highroads. The future of the world, so far as they could see it, would be shaped by this impulse of mastery felt by these men that then went forth to sea.

"This monument then," Dr. Page concluded, "is one of the pillars of the hope of mankind. The sons of those men whose immortal achievements it commemorates are drawn nearer to you by this tribute to their fathers, and they

give you their reverent thanks. Today this is their message; the old impulse of their destiny-led race, whatever new forms it may take with the changing years, is not yet spent. The high, grim spirit of the Pilgrims still lives."

NEW GOBELIN BUILDING IN PARIS NEARS COMPLETION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—The new building in the Rue Croixbarbe, which is to house the Gobelin manufactory, is nearing completion. The removal of the scaffolding from the facade has revealed the dates 1667-1913 cut in the stone.

The names of the artists connected with the Gobelins such as Cozette, Watteau, J. and Ph. Gobelin, Largilliere and Charles and Paul Coppel are engraved on the three sides of the building. Beneath them are medallions representative of the various processes connected with the manufacture of the Gobelin tapestries.

On the entrance facade appears the following inscription: "April, 1601, Marc de Comans and Francois de La Planchette, Flemish upholsterers, established their work rooms on the banks of the Bièvre, September, 1667, Colbert established in the Gobelins building the manufactory of the Royal Furniture, under the management of Charles Le Brun."

FINNISH ELECTION RETURNS ISSUED

(Special to the Monitor)

HELSINGFORS, Finland.—The final results of the recent elections to the Diet, which are now available, show that the new Chamber will be constituted as follows: Social Democrats, 90; Old Finns, 33; Young Finns, 20; Swedes, 23; Agrarians, 28.

The Social Democrats have gained four seats, the Young Finns one, and the Agrarians two. The Old Finns lost five seats and the Swedes one. The one Christian Worker who sat in the last Diet has not been reelected.

EGYPT COTTON CROP SAVED BY DAM AT ASSUAN

Statistics Show Water From Reservoir Contributed to River Nile in Four Months Is Equal to 40 Per Cent of Discharge

AVERAGE HIGH IN MAY

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

ZEITOUN, Egypt.—The Assuan reservoir is now nearly empty, but it has done grand service this year. Between April 1 when it began to help the river, and Aug. 1, the water contributed by the reservoir has been equal to 40 per cent of the whole discharge of the Nile above Assuan during the same period.

Put in round figures, during this period 500 tons of water arrived at Assuan every second and 700 tons went down the river every second, thanks to the contribution of the reservoir. These are average figures for the whole period, but during May, when the Nile above Assuan was at its lowest, the percentage added by the reservoir was much higher.

The meteorological service of the Egyptian survey department, which concerns itself with the levels and discharge of the Nile, has been quite at sea this year in its prophecies of the flood. As late as June 8, it was expected that the flood would be rather early than otherwise, yet it is later than it has been for 50 years, and has not yet fairly arrived at Roseires, 420 miles above Khartoum on the Blue Nile, this being the first point where the height of the river is taken daily and telegraphed to Cairo.

Water Used Sparingly

Fortunately the extra water which the heightened dam allows to be stored this year, has been used very sparingly with the result that scarcely any inconvenience has been experienced in the fields. The last report of the cotton crop, issued by the agricultural department on Aug. 1 is very favorable. The plants almost everywhere look healthy and well grown, the cotton is very little in evidence and the number of blossoms and pods developed up to date is above the average.

The quantity of water stored by the enlarged reservoir this winter was two and a half times the quantity stored in previous years. Last year the river was exceptionally low from January to June and the flood was late. The reservoir water was used as sparingly as possible, yet it was finished by July 15 by which date the flood water had arrived. This year the river was considerably lower than last year up to the middle of May, when a rise in both the Blue and White Niles took place.

This rise, which looked like the commencement of an early flood, was continued and the quantity of water now arriving at Assuan (Aug. 1), is only 40 per cent of the normal quantity at that date and only 60 per cent of that arriving at the same date in 1905, when the flood was exceptionally low and late. What would have happened if there had not been the extra store of water to draw upon, one can only conjecture, but the general opinion is that the cotton crop, on which Egypt depends so largely, would have been ruined. The heightening of the dam has thus already been abundantly justified.

Information Inaccurate

One great difficulty in predicting the date and height of the Nile flood is the paucity of accurate information regarding the rainfall in Abyssinia, which provides all the flood water. The points in the Sudan nearest to the Abyssinian highlands are Roseires and Gallabat and from these daily reports are received, but they are on the western side and the heaviest rainfall is on the southeastern slopes which catch the south-east monsoon first. The fact that the water of the Nile flood falls almost entirely in Abyssinia, makes the relations of Egypt with that country of great importance and it is understood that Lord Kitchener has paid much attention to this subject and will discuss it with the foreign office during his stay in England.

Some anxiety is still being felt in upper Egypt on account of the lateness of the flood. Maize and millet are grown on land watered by what are called "Nili" canals, which take the water only during

the flood. If the river is not high enough by the last week in August for these canals to take water, it is considered too late for proper ripening of the crop before the cold weather of January sets in.

AUSTRALIA FOR MORE TRADE IN REFORM PLANS

New Government Minister Announces Policy Which Includes Commerce Expansion and Amendment of Electoral Law

PROJECTS OUTLINED

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, Australia.—Mr. Cook, the new commonwealth prime minister, in giving an outline of the policy of the federal government in the House of Representatives, declared that a protective policy is to be maintained.

Among the government proposals are the cooperation of the various states in the matter of promoting immigration, and the amendment of the electoral law and procedure with a view to securing among other things uniformity in the federal and state voters' rolls, this last to be pressed forward before a fresh election.

In industrial affairs the government proposes to exempt rural workers from the operation of the conciliation and arbitration law. As regards fiscal matters Mr. Cook stated that the interstate commission is to deal with the revision of the tariff and that attention is to be given to reciprocal trade relations with the other dominions and to the opening up of new, and the development of existing markets for Australian products.

In the matter of defense Mr. Cook advised an early conference on the naval policy of the empire in the Pacific, increased aid to rifle clubs, and improvements to the Fitzroy dock, Sydney harbor. In the line of social legislation the government proposes a comprehensive contributory scheme of national insurance, and in regard to finance, the further control of loan expenditure and the taking over of state debts by the commonwealth.

Among the administrative reforms proposed are the creation of a general works department and the appointment of an independent postal commission to control the postoffice.

Acme of Perfection
As a Table Relish
"CHERI-CHUTNI"
is appreciated as imparting a delightful flavor to roasts, stews, soups, etc., and is a "Culmination of Culinary Art" and you will be glad to keep it on hand.

St. James
"CHERI-CHUTNI"

IT'S NEW!
For sale by Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, Boston, and by best dealers generally. If your grocer cannot supply you send dealer's name and 15c, and a sample bottle will be sent prepaid.

St. James Importing Co.
220 West Broadway
NEW YORK

CHICKERING
PIANOS
Other Pianos, Victrolas
WAKEROOMS
169 TREMONT ST.

RAISIN BREAD
made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour, ground from the rich, glutenous wheat. Delicious flavor, "almost a meal in itself." Price recipe mailed free.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston



(Copyright by London News Agency)

United States ambassador to Great Britain arriving for Pilgrim monument unveiling

SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department
THE MONITOR
BOSTON
MASS.

President's Message Warns Americans to Leave Mexico

(Continued from page one)

made of the existing situation and that very promptly, and with the increased activity of the contending factions will come, it is to be feared increased danger to the non-combatants in Mexico as well as to those actually in the field of battle. The position of outsiders is always particularly trying and full of hazard where there is civil strife and a whole country is upset. We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible—not because we would mean to slacken in the least our efforts to safeguard their lives and their interests but because it is imperative that they should take no unnecessary risks when it is physically possible for them to leave the country. We should let everyone who assumes to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we shall vigilantly watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can be and will be made plain beyond a possibility of a misunderstanding.

"For the rest I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred upon me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the Republic of Mexico a policy suggested by several interesting precedents and certainly dictated by many manifest considerations of practical expediency. We cannot in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest that now divides Mexico or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

Repeated declarations of friendliness of this government for the Mexican people were made in the message.

"But we are not the only friends of Mexico," the President declared.

"The whole world desires her peace and progress; and the whole world is interested as never before, Mexico lies at last where all the world looks on. Central America is about to be touched by the great routes of the world's trade and intercourse running from ocean to ocean to the isthmus. The future has much in store for Mexico as for all of the states of Central America; but the best gifts can come to her only if she is ready and free to receive them and to enjoy them honorably. America in particular—America North and South and upon both continents, waits upon the development of Mexico; and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the product of a genuine freedom, a just and ordered government founded upon law. Only so can it be peaceful or fruitful of the benefits of peace. Mexico has a great and enviable future before her, if only she choose and attain the paths of honest constitutional government."

Holds Little Promise

Here the President described conditions in Mexico today:

"The present circumstances of the republic, I deeply regret to say, do not seem to promise even the foundations of such a peace. We have waited many months, months full of peril and anxiety for the conditions there to improve, and they have not improved. They have grown worse, rather. The territory in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City has grown smaller, not larger.

"The prospect of the pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote; and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country. As friends we could wait no longer for a solution which every week seemed further away. It was our duty at least to volunteer our good offices—to offer to assist if we might in effecting some arrangement which would bring the relief and peace and set up an universally acknowledged political authority there."

Proposals of U. S.

The President then said he "took the liberty" of sending Governor Lind to Mexico as his personal spokesman and representative. He gave verbatim his instructions to Mr. Lind. They outlined the mediation plan with the following four distinct proposals:

"An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed.

"Security given for an early free election in which all will agree to take part. The consent of General Huerta to be conditioned" on the four paramount proposals of the mediation plan.

The instructions pledged this government to recognize and in every way assist the Mexican administration chosen at the elections recommended.

They did not recommend that Sr. Huerta resign—not even the provisional presidency—but only demanded that he be not a candidate for the presidency.

"The United States can conceive of no reasons," Mr. Lind's instructions concluded, "sufficient to justify those now attempting to exercise authority in Mexico in declining the offices of friendship thus offered. Can Mexico give the

difficult mission with singular tact, firmness and good judgment, and made clear to the authorities at the city of Mexico, not only the purpose of his visit but also the spirit in which it has been undertaken," said the President.

Says Sr. Huerta Misled

"I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled upon two points.

MORE

"They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and yet sober determination that some just solution be found for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present administration spoke through Mr. Lind for the people of the United States. The effect of this unfortunate misunderstanding on their part is to leave them singularly isolated and without friends who can effectually aid them. So long as the misunderstanding continues we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the actual facts. We cannot throw our good offices upon them. The situation must be given a little time to work itself out in the new circumstances; and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. For the circumstances are new. The rejection of our friendship makes them new and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of affairs. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed."

The President concluded as follows:

"I am happy to say that several of the great governments of the world have given this government their generous moral support in urging upon the provisional authorities the acceptance of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made."

World's Eyes on U. S.

"All the world expects us to act as Mexico's nearest friend and intimate adviser. There is nowhere any serious question that we have the moral right in the case or that we are acting in the interest of a fair settlement, not for the promotion of some selfish interest of our own. This consent of mankind in what we are attempting, this attitude of the great nations of the world towards what we may attempt in dealing with the distressed people at our doors, should make us feel the more solemnly bound to go to the utmost length of patience and forbearance in the painful and anxious business."

The steady pressure of moral force will before many days break the barriers of pride and prejudice down, and we shall triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemies—and how much more handsomely, with how much higher and finer satisfaction of conscience and of honor."

Accompanying the message was the text of instructions given Governor Lind and Sr. Huerta's note of rejection signed and transmitted by the Mexican minister of foreign affairs, Gamboa.

Mr. Lind was told to "press earnestly on the attention of those who are now exercising or wielding influence in Mexico the following considerations and advice."

Mr. Lind's Duties

"The United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand inactive by while it becomes daily more and more evident that no real progress is being made towards establishment of a government at Mexico City which the country will obey and respect.

"The United States does not stand in the same case with the other great governments of the world in respect of what is happening or likely to happen in Mexico. We offer our good offices, not only because of genuine desire to play the part of a friend, but also because we are expected by the powers of the world to act as Mexico's nearest friend.

"We wish to act in the spirit of most earnest and disinterested friendship. It is our purpose to pay the most scrupulous care to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico; and to give every evidence that we act in the interest of Mexico alone and not in the interest of any person or body of persons who may have personal or property claims in Mexico. We are seeking to counsel Mexico for her own good and in the interest of her own peace, and not for any other purpose whatever. The United States would feel itself discredited if it had any selfish or ulterior purpose. It is acting as its friendship for Mexico, not as any selfish interest dictates.

"The present situation is incompatible with fulfillment of international obligations of Mexico. All America cries out for a settlement."

Four Chief Proposals

Mr. Lind's instructions stated that "a satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned" on the four paramount proposals of the mediation plan.

The instructions pledged this government to recognize and in every way assist the Mexican administration chosen at the elections recommended.

They did not recommend that Sr. Huerta resign—not even the provisional presidency—but only demanded that he be not a candidate for the presidency.

"The United States can conceive of no reasons," Mr. Lind's instructions concluded, "sufficient to justify those now attempting to exercise authority in Mexico in declining the offices of friendship thus offered. Can Mexico give the

civilized world a satisfactory reason for rejecting our good offices?"

The Huerta note of rejection, over 3000 words in length, was not read by the President, but merely submitted as an appendix. It was dated Aug. 16, at Mexico City.

Recognition of the de facto government was proposed in the note. It was urged, as a counter-solution, that the Mexican ambassador to the United States be received and that this government send a new ambassador to Mexico. It categorically and definitely declined the four peace proposals of President Wilson. Stating that if they had not been made in all friendship, Sr. Gamboa stated:

"Otherwise it (the Huerta government) would have rejected them immediately because of their humiliating and unusual character."

That the Huerta administration looked to President Wilson to withdraw the four peace proposals was stated by Gamboa.

Plan Rejected

Regarding this government's demand that Huerta be not a candidate for reelection, the Huerta note declared:

"The request cannot be taken into consideration, because aside from its strange and unwarranted character there is a risk that the same might be interpreted as a matter of personal dislike. This point can only be ceded by Mexican public opinion when expressed at the polls."

That Sr. Huerta is the legal ruler of Mexico is asserted in the note. It denies that substantial progress toward peace has been made, reciting that 22 of the 23 Mexican states are under control with an army of 80,000 men in the field. Sr. Huerta declared that an armistice was impossible, because operations against bandits and guerrillas could not be stopped.

"His excellency, Mr. Wilson, is laboring under a serious delusion when he declares that the present situation is incompatible with the compliance of Mexico's international obligations," the note asserted. In most other respects it was couched in elaborately ornate expressions of friendship for the United States.

"Mexico cannot for one moment take into consideration the four conditions which his excellency, Mr. Wilson, has been pleased to propose," was the declaration of rejection of the mediation proposals which provoked President Wilson's action today.

Sr. Gamboa "Surprised"

Sr. Gamboa stated that "he was surprised" that Mr. Lind professed a mission of peace "as fortunately neither he nor today has there existed a state of war between the United States and Mexico."

After this thrust Sr. Gamboa explained why the Huerta government had at first refused to receive Mr. Lind, but later acceded "inasmuch as your (Lind's) character as confidential agent was fully established." A signed letter from President Wilson, exhibited to Sr. Gamboa, was Mr. Lind's open sesame, Sr. Gamboa asserted.

"The imputation that no progress has been made toward establishing a government is unfounded," the note declares.

"My government is worthy of the respect and obedience of the Mexican people. Conditions in Mexico are neither doubtful nor secret. With reference to what might happen in Mexico neither you nor I nor anyone else can prognosticate."

"But if the good offices are to be of the character now tendered we should have to decline them in the most categorical and definite manner.

"As the United States is willing to act in most disinterested friendship, it should only watch that no material or monetary assistance is given to rebels who find refuge, conspire and provide themselves with arms on the other side of the border. It should demand the strictest observance of the neutrality law. Then the complete pacification of the republic would be accomplished within a relatively short time."

Sr. Gamboa said evil effects of turbulence fell only upon Mexico and no other country.

U. S. Criticized

He criticized this government for permitting "one constitutionalist" to be given "the ear of members of the United States Senate."

Sr. Gamboa said it was impossible to form an armistice with the constitutionalists because such action would recognize their belligerency. He declared that freedom of elections when a President is named, was a certainty.

"We greatly deplore the present tension with your country," the note stated, "a tension which has been produced without cause having afforded the slightest excuse therefor. The legality of government of General Huerta cannot be disputed. My government considers that at the present time the recognition of the government of General Huerta is not concerned. The only thing now being discussed is a suspension of relations as abnormal and without reason."

Sr. Gamboa recited how former Ambassador Wilson recognized Sr. Huerta's claims and congratulated him "upon his elevation to the presidency."

Pleading for recognition the note concluded: "And all this threatening and distressing situation will have reached a happy conclusion; mention will not be made of the causes which might carry us, if the tension persists, to no one knows what incalculable extremes for two peoples who have the unavoidable obligation to continue being friends, provided that this friendship is based upon mutual respect."

HUERTA MOVE EXPECTED UNTIL FINAL MINUTE

Word Looked For in Official Circles From Head of Mexican Provisional President to Hold Message Off Again

IMPORTANCE IS SEEN

WASHINGTON—It was assumed at the White House that word that a message had been sent by Senator Huerta to Mr. Lind would not have been passed along to Washington unless it was important. Also it was assumed that the Huerta message would ask for further delay in the delivery of the President's message to Congress. This assumption was based on the fact that Sr. Huerta has been asking for delay all along.

All morning officials were hopeful that a favorable despatch would come from Mexico. But they left negotiations there entirely in the hands of John Lind and Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy, without making recommendations from here. The administration refused to recede from the principles of the mediation policy.

But President Wilson made it plain that even if forced to read his message to Congress he did not regard the Lind mission as a failure. He does not consider General Huerta's rejection as final. He adopted the plan of reading his message as a supreme and forceful lever in behalf of the mediation plan, hoping to win thereby the moral support of the public in this country and that of foreign powers.

Departure of Special Envoy Lind will not and cannot be regarded as an end of the peace negotiations. It was insisted by high officials today. Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy will remain there to continue pressing the peace plan.

Opposed to Intervention

Senator Works, back in his Senate seat today after a two weeks' absence, most of which was spent on the road between Washington and Los Angeles, says that sentiment in California is almost universally opposed to intervention in Mexico. People of his state, he says, with the exception of a few who have interest in Mexico, think the United States ought to leave the factions to settle their troubles themselves, either permitting the shipment of arms to both sides or to neither, preferably the latter. It is inconsistent to refuse to recognize the Huerta government, and still permit the shipment of arms to him, he says. Senator Works says he returned because of the Mexican problem and because he wanted to be present at the final vote on the tariff bill.

John Lind at Vera Cruz Awaiting Instructions From President Wilson

VERACRUZ—John Lind, special envoy from the United States, early today was at the Terminal hotel, awaiting instructions. He was prepared either to start back to Washington or retrace his steps to Mexico City.

He knew of Foreign Minister Gamboa's latest statement, construed to mean that Mexico desires to reopen negotiations. But General Huerta had not asked Mr. Lind to return, nor had Washington indicated so far as could be learned here what Mr. Lind's next move would be.

Mr. and Mrs. Lind arrived here early Tuesday night. Almost no attention was paid to them by the people and there were no crowds like those that greeted his arrival from the United States. To Admiral Fletcher and the other naval officers who met him at the station, Mr. Lind said he wished to be excused for the night from whatever entertainment or conferences might have been planned. He declined to discuss the Mexican situation, his mission or his probable next step.

Courier Takes Huerta Note

President Wilson delivered his Mexican address to Congress today without knowing the contents of Sr. Huerta's latest note. For some unknown reason the Mexican president, instead of telegraphing an outline of the communication, despatched it to Mr. Lind, at Vera Cruz, by a courier. The special envoy cannot receive it until tonight. It will be several hours later before the White House can be advised of its contents.

TAXICAB BRIEFS HANDED TO COURT

NEW YORK—Briefs were submitted Tuesday in the supreme court in behalf of the city in the actions of the American Taximeter Company and the Broadway Auto Touring Company to prevent the enforcement of the new taxicab law. An affidavit of the city taximeter expert denies the statement that the property of the American Taximeter Company under the law will be a total loss.

ROAD ENGINEER APPOINTED

PORTLAND, Me.—To have charge of the new state trunk line highway system, Irvin W. Barbour of the national bureau of good roads, Washington has been chosen an engineer of the Maine highway department, to assume office about Sept. 1.

CITY IS NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER 'L' CASE

Chairman Storow of Arbiters Tells George A. Flynn That City Has All General Privileges, but Cannot Participate

FORD HALL SECURED

No opportunity, it is said, is left to the city of Boston today to become a party through appearance of a representative of its law department, to the arbitration proceedings now being carried on by the special board appointed by the Boston Elevated Company and the carmen in the State House.

The board through its chairman, James J. Storow, opened the hearing today with a statement that although it would reserve its decision as to whether it would receive a written statement from the city's representative, at a later date, it could not allow the city as constituting a third party to actively participate in the proceedings.

George A. Flynn, acting corporation counsel for the city in the absence of Joseph J. Corbett, stated the city's desire to make known its position in this matter. "It did not," he said, "take sides in this arbitration."

A murmur of amusement ran through the large assembly of carmen that was crowded into all available space in the hearing room in the State House, except that portion occupied by the board, counsel and witnesses of the carmen and Elevated, and the press. So large is the attendance that Ford hall has been secured for the afternoon session today.

Vigorous objections were made by John F. Feeney, counsel, and Fred Fay, organizer for the carmen, to Mr. Flynn making any statement or remarks before the board.

"We can get on very well in these arbitration proceedings," said Mr. Fay, "without any information from the city of Boston, or any help from Mayor Fitzgerald, or any of his representatives."

Mr. Feeney held that Mr. Flynn, having already stated that he did not care to make any argument on the subjects under arbitration, should not be allowed to say anything outside the matter in hand and that, therefore, there was no opportunity for him to appear at all.

Mr. Flynn replied that the city desired to make a statement as to the financial situation in the matter and merely wanted to get information.

Mr. Fay objected to any further statement from Mr. Flynn as he said it was arguing his position and wasting time. Mr. Storow allowed Mr. Flynn to finish briefly, however, and then requested that he waste no more time before the board as it had already stated its position.

The session today was opened by the reading of a ruling of the arbitration board through its chairman, Mr. Storow. "The arbitrators have considered the request of Richard M. Walsh, made at the beginning of yesterday's hearing, that his appearance as counsel as representing the city of Boston be ended and made a matter of record.

"The arbitrators call attention to the fact that this board of arbitration has been created by and would not be in existence except by virtue of an agreement of July 8, 1913, between the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and division 380 thereof.

"The evidence which each side wishes to present might have been presented to the arbitrators privately. It seemed to the arbitrators on the whole more desirable that it should be presented in open session and that the public and the representatives of the newspapers should have an opportunity to hear the evidence, and the parties concerned were glad to have this course taken.

"This, however, does not mean that this board has any authority to prevent someone not a party to the agreement to be represented by counsel or to take part in the proceedings. It is for the two parties who have created this tribunal for the purpose of deciding their differences to present such evidence and to make such argument as they please on their respective sides of the matters in controversy.

"If either of the two parties to the agreement objects to a third party coming into the proceedings, the arbitrators feel that they have no authority to permit the third party to intervene.

"The city of Boston, of course, has the right and opportunity to keep fully advised in regard to these proceedings. They are open to the public and the express purpose of making them open to the public was that any one that desired to keep himself fully advised as to the evidence, might have full opportunity to do so.

"Mr. Walsh stated in the course of his remarks yesterday that he would like at some subsequent stage of the proceedings to make a statement with reference to the attitude of the city of Boston.

"The arbitrators do not rule now that they will not consider such statement as Mr. Walsh on behalf of the city may desire to present in writing at some subsequent stage of the proceeding. Mr. Walsh himself stated that he was not prepared to make that statement now and that the statement he would make would depend on the evidence that is adduced.

CROP MOVEMENT FUNDS FOR SOUTH AND WEST APPORTIONED

Secretary McAdoo Arranges Bank Deposits of \$46,500,000 From United States Treasury in 27 States of the Union to Assist in Marketing Harvest Yield

WASHINGTON—Secretary McAdoo made first apportionment today of the \$50,000,000 to be deposited by the Government in national banks to facilitate the movement and marketing of crops. The total amount allotted to date is \$46,500,000 of which \$24,700,000 goes to banks in the 14 western states and \$21,800,000 to the 13 southern states and the District of Columbia.

The southern banks have asked that their share of the funds be deposited in August and September, and those in the West during September, October and November. The money will be allowed to remain on deposit on an average of four or five months. All of it is to be returned not later than next April, and the southern bankers, who get their money first, in December, will begin turning it back into the treasury in monthly instalments.

Secretary McAdoo also announced that the government will extend similar aid in marketing crops in the East or elsewhere if there is special demand.

Following are the amounts allotted and the cities designated as depositories: Colorado—\$1,000,000, Denver. California—\$3,000,000, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Illinois—\$4,000,000, Chicago. Indiana—\$1,050,000, Evansville, Fort Wayne and Indianapolis. Iowa—\$1,000,000, Des Moines, Sioux City. Kansas—\$550,000, Kansas City and Wichita. Minnesota—\$2,000,000, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Duluth.

Missouri—\$5,000,000, Kansas City and St. Louis. Nebraska—\$1,300,000, Omaha and Lincoln. Oklahoma—\$750,000, Muskogee and Oklahoma City. Ohio—\$2,100,000, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Columbus. Oregon—\$800,000, Portland. Washington—\$1,150,000, Seattle and Spokane. Wisconsin—\$1,000,000, Milwaukee. Alabama—\$1,500,000, Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery. Arkansas—\$800,000, Little Rock. Florida—\$1,100,000, Jacksonville, Pensacola and Tampa. Georgia—\$1,700,000, Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta and Macon. Kentucky—\$1,650,000, Lexington and Louisville. Louisiana—\$2,600,000, New Orleans and Shreveport. Maryland—\$2,800,000, Baltimore. Mississippi—\$600,000, Jackson, Meridian and Vicksburg. North Carolina—\$1,300,000, Charlotte, Greensboro, Wilmington and Raleigh. South Carolina—\$1,500,000, Charleston, Columbia, Greenville and Spartanburg. Tennessee—\$1,950,000, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville. Texas—\$2,500,000, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, Galveston and San Antonio. Virginia—\$1,450,000, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Richmond and Roanoke. District of Columbia—\$500,000, Washington.

MECHANICS GO TO NAHANT; BUSINESS SESSION PUT OFF

Instead of holding a business session today the delegates of the national council of the Order of United American Mechanics, who are conducting their sixteenth annual convention here, started out to visit points of interest in and about the city. An outing and shore dinner at Nahant will occupy the afternoon, and the day's festivities will be concluded with a visit to Revere Beach tonight.

Tomorrow officers will be elected and business will be taken up.

At the afternoon session yesterday the national council reported the work of the year, especially commending the state councils of Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia for advance movements. There is a balance in the hands of the subordinate councils of \$770,000 and of the national council \$1475.

The honor of S. C. was conferred on E. S. Timmerman of Johnston, N. Y., who has served five years as state council secretary of New York.

INCOME SECTION OF TARIFF BILL IN SENATE PROGRAM

WASHINGTON—Continuation of the debate on the income section of the tariff bill is in the routine of the Senate today. A part of the program is the submission of Senator Bristow's provision for a maximum tax of 10 per cent on incomes of \$100,000 or more.

A proposal of Senator Borah's, to increase the graduated tax on larger incomes until it reaches 5 per cent on those above \$100,000 a year, was voted down Tuesday. The Democrats, aided by 10 Republicans, defeated the amendment, 47 to 17.

A proposal of Senator Brandegee's to increase the proposed duty on hats from 45 to 50 per cent, was defeated. An amendment by Senator Page, to increase the duty on calf skins and fancy leather from 10 to 15 per cent, also was lost.

ALLEN TOWN, PA., FIREMEN COMING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—At a meeting of the Providence Veteran Firemen's Association here Tuesday night, plans were perfected for the reception and entertainment of America Hose Company, No. 2, of Allentown, Pa., whose members will arrive in this city this afternoon.

A letter from Schuylkill Fire Company, No. 12, of Reading, another of the Pennsylvania companies which will be entertained during the next few weeks, was received and read at the meeting. About 75 members will make the trip, arriving in this city on the morning of Sept. 9 for a day's stay.

REHOBOTH FOLK HAVE CLAMBAKE

REHOBOTH, Mass.—Meeting in twenty-rehoboth annual reunion, the Rehoboth Aquarian Society held a clam bake Wednesday to raise funds for a new building. Among those in charge of arrangements were P. E. Wickworth, J. L. Marvel, B. F. Goff, W. H. Pierce, H. T. Horton, Mrs. George F. Baker, F. L. Thorne, George H. Horton, E. F. Earle and H. T. Horton.

TAMMANY PICKS CHAS. S. WHITMAN; AWAITING REPLY

NEW YORK—Tammany Hall is today awaiting a reply from Dist. Atty. Charles S. Whitman as to whether he will accept the organization's nomination for reelection.

Mr. Whitman was placed on the ticket Tuesday night.

Mr. Whitman's acceptance of the Tammany endorsement would place his name on all the tickets that have so far been nominated. The Fusionists named him for reelection and the Republicans, the Progressives and Independence League have similarly designated him.

Before Mr. Whitman returned from the Bretton Woods, N. H., a telegram was despatched to him by Seth Low, Republican, former mayor and one of the leaders in many Fusion movements, urging Mr. Whitman to refuse the Tammany designation.

ADDITIONAL SUM FOR ARMORY AT CLINTON REFUSED

Declaring that \$57,000 ought to be a sufficient sum with which to provide a new armory for company K, ninth regiment, M. V. M., of Clinton, Governor Foss today declined to approve an additional appropriation of \$8000, and thus make a total appropriation of \$65,000 for that purpose.

After holding a conference with the Governor's council on the subject, at which approval of an extra appropriation was given, Col. Edward L. Logan of the ninth regiment; A. H. Goetting of Springfield, member of the council, and Lieut.-Gov. David I. Walsh, called on the Governor.

Bids ranging from \$51,000 to \$72,000 have been received by the state armory commission for the construction of the building. In view of the failure of the commission to secure an additional appropriation it is likely that new bids will be requested.

BEVERLY FUEL CONTRACTS MADE

BEVERLY, Mass.—Contracts have been awarded by the city council committee for furnishing the public buildings with coal and wood during the coming year.

Sprague, Reed & Brown were given the contract for bituminous coal at \$4.65 a ton, John J. Harrigan, was given the contract for wood at \$10 a ton and for stove and chestnut coal at \$7.50 and \$7.75 a ton. The contract for broken and egg coal was given to John Girdler at \$7 and \$7.25.

NIAGARA FALLS TO GET CITY HALL

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Mayor Laughlin proposes to rush work on the plans for the new city hall. Architect Charles Obenbach has been selected by the board of public works to draw the plan, according to the Buffalo Commercial.

TEXAS COURT HOUSE ACCEPTED BROWNSVILLE, Tex.—The new Cameron county court house, completed at a cost of about \$187,000, has been formally accepted from the contractors, according to the Dallas News.

Port Work to Be Subject of Hearing

(Continued from page one)

erty with the \$9,000,000 allowed them by the Legislature.

The Governor and council have received a copy of a resolution passed by the Massachusetts real estate exchange asking that assent to that part of the directors' plans providing for the purchase of additional property be withheld. The resolution says that the cost of the proposed takings together with expenses already incurred will practically exhaust the legislative appropriation.

It is claimed by the exchange that the directors have not complied with a provision of the act which created the board that there be "made all necessary plans for the comprehensive development of the harbor." Until this is done so that the public may know what the ultimate plan is, the exchange says that there should be no further purchase of property.

Two weeks ago a sub-committee of the council reported to the full council in favor of approving the plans. This report was laid on the table at the time and expected to be taken up for consideration today, but in view of the above resolutions and similar expressions from other business men the council decided to give a hearing.

In its resolutions presented to the Governor and council the Massachusetts real estate exchange says:

"Whereas, the Legislature by an act approved June 28, 1911, provided in express terms that the directors of the port of Boston shall cause to be made all necessary plans for the comprehensive development of the harbor, and

"Whereas, without having prepared and presented the comprehensive plan prescribed by the act in section two of said act said directors now ask the Governor and council to assent under the provisions of said act to the acquiring by the directors of additional property to an amount which in connection with expenditures already incurred will practically exhaust the appropriation of \$9,000,000; and,

"Whereas, no officer or agent of the state has any lawful right to substitute his own opinion for that of the Legislature, or to authorize anyone to violate, directly or indirectly, a law which the Legislature in its wisdom has seen fit to enact;

"Now therefore, resolved, to request the Governor and council in furtherance of the public interest to withhold the grant of further assents under the provisions of section 5 of said act until said directors shall have complied with the requirements of said act in respect of causing 'to be made all necessary plans for the comprehensive development of the harbor.'

"The comprehensive plan prescribed by the act would enable public authority and the public to know and perhaps to estimate and determine with reason what is the relative necessity, importance and value of the constituent parts respectively of this important understanding, the probable time of its completion and its probable total cost.

"The public has a lawful right to have the plan for the comprehensive development of the harbor prescribed by the act; and irrespective of the importance or merits of any particular undertaking for any particular locality under consideration it would seem not unreasonable to expect such plan to be forthcoming since \$9,000,000 were appropriated by the act and the appropriation will soon be exhausted."

CHAS. L. HIBBARD IS NOMINATED

Governor Foss today nominated Charles L. Hibbard of Pittsfield to be justice of the district court of central Berkshire to succeed the late Justice Charles E. Burke. Judge Hibbard has been serving as special justice of this court.

The only other appointment made today was that of Bernard H. Whitney of Delham to be a member of the board of registration in optometry, to succeed Charles J. Collins.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The Canadian Pacific railway private car Rosemere, occupied by Gen. Supt. Henry C. Grout and party will be attached to the Boston & Maine road's Provincial express from North station at 7.30 o'clock tonight, enroute to St. John, N. B.

The American Express Company received at South station over the New York Central lines yesterday a large shipment of Pittsburgh yard horses consigned to the Boston market, Brighton delivery.

A special Boston & Albany railroad train consisting of composite engine Berkshire and private car No. 99 with vice-president and official party aboard left South station at 2:03 o'clock this afternoon en route to Albany, N. Y.

The Boston & Maine road's flying squadron bridge crew under Foreman Samuel Crutcher is constructing two overhead bridges between Rockingham Junction and Manchester, on the Portsmouth branch.

William Buckler, night general yardmaster, New Haven road, South Boston, is spending a two weeks vacation motor-touring through New Brunswick.

The Boston & Albany road's excursion No. 10 from Worcester to Boston and return today was well patronized, a 12-car special train being used in the service.

The Pittsburgh National League ball club will occupy two special Pullmans attached to the Boston & Albany road's Pacific express from South station at 7:35 o'clock tonight en route to Buffalo, N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Col. O. B. Mitcham, ordnance department, to following named places to inspect militia batteries:

Binghamton, N. Y., battery C, first battalion, field artillery national guard of New York; Syracuse, N. Y., battery A, field artillery national guard of New York.

Lieut. Col. J. R. Kean, medical corps, relieved surgeon general's office Oct. 1, to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and report by letter to commanding officer, central department.

Maj. C. C. Hearn, coast artillery corps, detailed a member of board to study guns, carriages, ammunition, fire control instruments, range tables and range charts, to determine probable effect upon accuracy with seacoast cannon.

Maj. G. H. MacDonald thirteenth cavalry, make one visit in September, and one in October, to Bloomington, Peoria, and Springfield, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Milwaukee, Wis., to instruct militia cavalry.

Capt. C. H. Morrow, eighteenth infantry, to Walter Reed general hospital, D. C.

Capt. F. W. Plisterer, coast artillery corps, relieved assignment fifty-fifth company, placed on unassigned list and report to commanding officer, coast defenses of Oahu, for duty on staff.

Capt. J. A. Clark, medical corps, relieved duty Plattsburg barracks, N. Y., to Walter Reed general hospital, D. C., for duty.

Capt. J. L. Shepard, medical corps, on arrival San Francisco proceed to Ft. Hancock, N. J., for duty and report by letter to commanding general, eastern department.

Capt. S. M. De Loffre, medical corps, on arrival San Francisco proceed to Plattsburg barracks, N. Y., for duty and report by letter to commanding general, eastern department.

First Lieut. J. R. Hereford and E. S. Tenney, medical reserve corps, orders of July 18 revoked.

Navy Orders

Lieut. Commander N. L. Jones, detached special duty, navy department, Washington, D. C.; to aid to secretary of the navy.

Ensign J. A. Logan, detached the Maryland, to the Cheyenne.

Passed Assistant Surgeon M. E. Higgins, detached the Illinois; to the Kansas. Chief Gunner B. P. Middleton, to naval training station, Newport R. I.

Chief Machinist T. W. Smith, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Machinist W. M. Miller, detached navy yard, New York, N. Y.; to the Tennessee.

Movements of Vessels

The Des Moines left La Vela, Venezuela, for La Guaira.

The Culgoa at Hampton roads.

The Alabama left Hampton roads for New York.

The Wyoming, Arkansas, North Dakota, Delaware, Utah, Rhode Island, Georgia, New Jersey and Nebraska left Annapolis for southern drill grounds.

The Dixie, Roe, Drayton, McCall, Paulding, Terry, Mayrant, Perkins, Sterrett, Warrington, Monaghan, Ammen, Burrows, Patterson, Trippe, Jenkins, Fanning, Jervis, Jouvett, Beale and Walke at Lynnhaven bay.

The Ontario at Norfolk yard.

The Stringham left Norfolk for Hampton roads.

The Annapolis left San Francisco for San Pedro.

The Jason left Portsmouth, N. H., for Hampton roads.

The Iris left San Pedro for San Diego.

The Maryland left Tiburon, Cal., for San Francisco.

The Illinois at Annapolis.

The Lawrence, Farragut, Goldsborough and Hull left Mare Island for Sausalito.

The Michigan and South Carolina left Tampico for Veracruz.

The Galveston has been detached from duty with the Pacific reserve fleet.

Notes

Destroyers of the Atlantic fleet will not accompany the battleships on the foreign cruise this fall, according to a decision of Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy. The destroyers, however, will make a European cruise next summer. The secretary will announce in a few days the itinerary of the fall Mediterranean cruise, submitted by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, commander-in-chief of the fleet.

Mayor William MacLeod of Newport, R. I., sent the following message to Rear Admiral Badger, on the exodus of the Atlantic battleship fleet from that port after several months practice in nearby waters: "It is with regret we learn that the Atlantic fleet must leave Narragansett bay. It is a source of pride that so many of the men can congregate in one place and conduct themselves in so orderly a manner."

Commemorative letters have been sent to several enlisted men for gallantry in making rescues: E. H. Smith, machinist's mate, second class, on the destroyer Jenkins; T. J. Glavin, quartermaster, first class, on the destroyer Perkins; W. D. R. Proffitt, steward on the Perkins; Otto Huthamel, boatswain's mate, first class, on the battleship Kansas; and Timothy Collins, seaman on the gunboat Wasp.

DAIRY FOR NAVAL ACADEMY
WASHINGTON—To supply milk for cadets at the United States Naval Academy, a 700-acre dairy farm only a few miles from Annapolis, Md., and necessary stock, it is announced, has been selected by a subcommittee of the House naval affairs committee.

TOWN RETURNS SHOW GENERAL TAX INCREASES

Rates All Over Massachusetts Are Seen on Upward Trend in Large Percentage of the Localities so Far Reported

STATE LEVY FACTORS

General increase in tax rates all over the state is indicated by returns, resulting, it is believed, from the increase in the state tax. Only one town of large size, Sharon, shows a decrease. The heaviest increase was in North Brookfield, \$6. Brewster reduced its \$13 tax to \$8, and West Tisbury from \$11 to \$6. Concord's tax rate, \$5, remains the lowest in the state.

At the hour of closing Tuesday 86 of the 353 Massachusetts towns and cities had filed tax returns. Of these 60 have increased their tax rate, 20 have decreased it, and in six places it remains unchanged. The law requires returns from all the towns and cities to be filed by Oct. 1. The returns by counties are as follows:

| BARNSTABLE | | |
|------------|---------|------|
| Barnstable | \$14.80 | 0.50 |
| Brewster | 15.00 | 2.50 |
| Chatham | 15.00 | .. |
| Orleans | 13.00 | 2.50 |
| Yarmouth | 15.00 | .. |

| BERKSHIRE | | |
|-------------|-------|------|
| Cheshire | 18.25 | 0.25 |
| Dalton | 16.50 | 1.50 |
| Edgmont | 11.50 | 0.75 |
| Lee | 20.35 | 1.75 |
| Monterey | 14.00 | .. |
| New Ashford | 18.00 | 3.00 |
| Otis | 18.00 | 0.50 |
| Sheffield | 12.00 | 3.50 |
| Windsor | 18.10 | 1.50 |

| BRISTOL | | |
|-----------|-------|------|
| Ashmole | 22.00 | 5.00 |
| Fairhaven | 19.00 | 1.00 |
| Flynnham | 13.40 | 1.50 |
| Seabrook | 17.50 | 2.50 |

| DUKES | | |
|--------------|-------|------|
| Gosnold | 13.00 | .. |
| West Tisbury | 6.00 | 5.00 |

| ESSEX | | |
|-------------|-------|------|
| Manchester | 8.50 | 0.30 |
| Merrimack | 25.50 | 1.50 |
| Newburyport | 19.50 | 0.20 |
| Rockport | 19.50 | 3.00 |

| FRANKLIN | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| Buckland | 16.00 | 3.00 |
| Erving | 13.00 | .. |
| Hampden | 18.00 | 2.00 |
| Orange | 23.00 | 1.00 |
| Sunderland | 15.50 | 1.75 |
| Ware | 17.00 | 0.50 |
| Whately | 19.00 | 3.75 |

| HAMPSHIRE | | |
|-----------|-------|------|
| Hampden | 16.00 | .. |
| Monson | 20.00 | 1.50 |
| Palmer | 18.00 | 1.50 |

| HAMPSHIRE | | |
|-------------|-------|------|
| Belchertown | 24.50 | 4.00 |
| Easthampton | 20.50 | 3.00 |
| Farfield | 15.00 | .. |
| Hadley | 16.00 | 1.50 |
| Northampton | 16.00 | 0.20 |
| Pelham | 22.50 | 2.50 |
| Ware | 16.30 | 2.50 |

| MIDDLESEX | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| Acton | 14.75 | 1.75 |
| Ayer | 19.75 | 1.50 |
| Bedford | 22.00 | 4.00 |
| Cambridge | 20.40 | .. |
| Hopkinton | 24.00 | 4.25 |
| Hudson | 21.40 | 0.50 |
| Maynard | 18.40 | 1.00 |
| Shelburne | 35.00 | 0.50 |
| Shirley | 19.20 | 2.50 |
| Somerville | 19.50 | 1.00 |
| Stoughton | 24.50 | 2.00 |
| Tewksbury | 17.40 | 2.00 |
| Walham | 17.30 | 1.40 |
| Weymouth | 17.60 | 3.00 |
| Wilmington | 11.50 | 0.50 |

| NORFOLK | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| Bellingham | 18.00 | 2.00 |
| Colchester | 12.50 | 0.50 |
| Franklin | 21.25 | 1.25 |
| Medway | 22.50 | 1.50 |
| Sharon | 18.00 | 2.50 |
| Wrentham | 20.70 | 0.50 |

| PLYMOUTH | | |
|------------|-------|------|
| Marion | 11.00 | .. |
| Marshfield | 14.00 | 2.50 |
| Whitman | 22.50 | 2.40 |

| WORCESTER | | |
|----------------|-------|------|
| Barre | 17.00 | 2.00 |
| Bolton | 16.00 | 1.00 |
| Clinton | 23.80 | 2.40 |
| Dudley | 18.00 | 2.50 |
| Fitchburg | 20.00 | 0.40 |
| Harvard | 11.90 | 0.50 |
| Holden | 17.20 | 0.50 |
| Hubbardston | 21.00 | 2.50 |
| Leicester | 20.50 | 0.90 |
| Lunenburg | 14.80 | 0.40 |
| No. Brookfield | 19.00 | .. |
| Northboro | 12.50 | .. |
| Northbridge | 17.40 | 0.20 |
| Paxton | 14.50 | 1.00 |
| Princeton | 12.20 | 2.65 |
| Southboro | 15.40 | 2.40 |
| Templeton | 20.00 | 1.00 |
| Uxbridge | 14.00 | 1.05 |
| Warren | 18.50 | 1.90 |
| Westboro | 18.00 | 0.40 |

*Unchanged.

BONDS VOTED TO INCREASE LYNN WATER SUPPLY

LYNN, Mass.—Appropriation of \$25,000 for raising to a height of 110 feet the new dam at Breeds pond, part of the municipal water supply, has been ordered by the city council. An order authorizing bids for five miles of iron pipe to convey the waters of the Ipswich river to the Lynn water system also was adopted. To cover appropriations the council voted a bond issue of \$200,000.

George H. McPhetres, street commissioner, complained to the council that the Bay State street railway is not keeping its agreement with the city relative to properly paving the streets between the car tracks. The commissioner said he was holding up much paving work on this account. Mayor George H. Newhall was appointed a committee to confer with the Bay State road officials.

FRISCO VOTES TO EXTEND RAILWAYS

SAN FRANCISCO—This city by approximately three to one, voted bonds in the sum of \$3,500,000 Tuesday for the extension of the municipal street railway system in competition with the privately owned United Railroads.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

COMPENSATION

Though while on our vacations About the world we roam, We find the beds and "rations" Not up to those at home. Whatever may have crossed us, We say when all is over, "It's worth all the trip cost us Just to get back home once more."

PUBLICITY

No doubt it's well enough to let the office seek the man, But to the earnest candidate it seems the better plan

To get out in the highway, where the light is good and strong, Where it can't overlook him if the office comes along.

EFFICIENCY

It's how we do a thing that counts. We may possess the hues, The canvas and the brushes and what'er we need to use. And all to little purpose, for it's how we do the job Determines if the picture is a masterpiece or daub.

REVERIE

In autumn when the field and wood Are wrapped in mellow haze, It puts me in a dreamy mood— A sort of autumn daze.

LETTER STORIES

Each letter of the alphabet, From a to z, they say, Has got a history which is yet A story, in a way. And it would seem that it is true Such narratives prevail, And more especially with "Q," Since "thereby hangs a tail."

ELEVATED LINES TO COST \$1,000,000

CHICAGO—According to a report prepared by E. H. Lee, chief engineer of the Chicago & Western Indiana and the Belt railways, work on the elevation of the Western Indiana tracks between West Seventy-second and West Seventy-ninth streets and those of the Belt and Wahash roads between Wallace street and South Western avenue on West Seventy-fifth street will be completed Nov. 15, says the Buffalo Commercial.

The improvements will require an outlay of \$1,000,000.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS IN COTTING WILL

Public bequests to the extent of \$80,000 are contained in the will of Amos Cotting, a brother of C. E. Cotting, which has just been filed in the probate office. Edward S. Welch and Charles A. Welch, sons of Francis C. Welch, and nephews of the testator, get \$10,000 each. The residuary estate is placed in trust for the benefit of the brother and sister of the testator, Francis J. and Alice Cotting.

FUEL CASE POSTPONED

SAN FRANCISCO—Postponement of the government's case against eight officers, directors and employees of the Western Fuel Company, has been made until Oct. 13. The government counsel is engaged on the Camilletti case.

ARBITER TO NOTE CANADA METHODS



FRANK M. BUMP
Member of state board of conciliation and arbitration.

Two members of the state board of conciliation and arbitration, Charles G. Wood and Frank M. Bump, are to start Tuesday for Ottawa to see what can be learned from Canada in regard to arbitration of industrial disputes. They have been authorized to do so by Governor Foss and expect to be absent about 10 days.

They will study particularly the difference in procedure when the difficulty is in a public service corporation and when in a private business. At Ottawa they will be met by F. A. Acland, deputy commissioner of labor for Canada.

GOV. FOSS TELLS COUNCILOR HE WILL NOT RUN

Not to Be Independent Candidate, He Says to Member of Executive Staff, but Is Silent When Reporter Puts Question

BIG RALLIES TODAY

Representative Thomas White of Newton, acting secretary of the Republican state committee, represents the committee at the Webster outing today and the Nahant outing tonight.

Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the committee, is going to Barnstable county this afternoon to meet Republican officials of the Republican town committees of that county at the Nobscouset house, Dennis.

At today's meeting of the executive council Governor Foss chatted in his usual way about his candidacy for a fourth term. The Governor said to one of the councilors: "I am not an independent candidate for Governor."

This was admitted by the councilor but when a reporter asked the Governor whether he was going to be an independent candidate no satisfactory answer was forthcoming.

Two big Republican gatherings today are hearing candidates of their party for the state ticket and other leading Republicans on the issues of the campaign. The two candidates for the gubernatorial nomination, Congressman Augustus P. Gardner and Col. Everett C. Benton, and possibly Governor Foss are among those expected to speak.

One gathering is that of the Everett, Malden and Melrose Republican city committees at Bass Point, Nahant, and the other of the Franco-American Republican Club at Webster lake, Webster. Both the gubernatorial candidates are expected at each outing. The Governor went to Webster and planned to speak if invited to do so.

Substantial reduction of immigration into the country, which is estimated to total nearly 1,000,000 persons each year, was advocated by Congressman Gardner today in an address at the Massachusetts Franco-American Club outing at Webster.

Mr. Gardner said: "I think that the effect of this large influx of underpaid labor tends to break down our high standard of living."

"For years I have been endeavoring to secure legislation to reduce the volume of immigration."

"Now some of my very best friends are trying to persuade me to drop my crusade because they think that the issue will harm me in my campaign. I invite attention to the fact that the American Federation of Labor again and again has demanded the passage of the immigration legislation which I have advocated. I am not going to yield a single inch on this issue. Our immigration is much too large and ought to be substantially reduced."

In a statement made public today, Congressman Gardner replies to the criticism of his position on compulsory arbitration made by Charles S. Bird, the Progressive candidate for Governor yesterday. Mr. Gardner says in part:

"Compulsory arbitration has worked well in Australia. If Massachusetts indorses compulsory arbitration of railroad and railway disputes, other states will follow suit, and then reform will be nation wide."

"Meanwhile, inside this state we shall have industrial peace on our local transportation systems."

"To say that compulsory arbitration means industrial slavery is rubbish. The public has some rights in the matter."

"Mr. Bird is mistaken in supposing that I have offered no remedy for labor troubles like the Lawrence strike. Restrict immigration and you will cut off the employers' supply of cheap labor. That is the way to remedy the Lawrence situation."

Investigation has shown that Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, did not file sufficient names on his nomination papers to be a candidate for reelection to the committee. It is planned now that stickers bearing his name will be distributed among the Democratic voters of the district for placing on the ballot at the primaries.

In a statement made at Barnstable yesterday Col. Everett C. Benton gave an outline of the policies he advocated, stating that he stands for a clean business administration at the State House, a reduction in state expenditures and a lower state tax.

He said he believed the railroad question should be taken out of politics, for it had reached a point where a fair return cannot be made on the capital invested.

He proposed the consolidation of metropolitan park police and the Massachusetts district police into a state police department and the policing of metropolitan parks and state highways, thus taking some of the burdens of expense of police off the small cities and towns. He also advocated establishment of a state purchasing department.

In regard to

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

PAINT REMOVED
WHEN CLEANING

It is not uncommon to see the paint on the interior of comparatively new houses, particularly on the doors near the locks, almost entirely rubbed off by the use of strong soap and hot water. This is entirely unnecessary and is generally caused by thoughtlessness, says the Ladies World. All such places that have been soiled from the hands or other causes can be easily cleaned by dampening a cloth with spirits of turpentine and gently rubbing till the dirt and grease disappear.

Then if the rest of the paint in the room needs to be cleaned, in place of using soap and hot water, use moderately warm water in which a small portion of borax has been dissolved. Have ready also a dish containing some finely ground Spanish whiting, and after dampening your cloth in the borax water, dip it well into the dry whiting and go over the work carefully. Do not rub hard, as if it were the paint you wished to remove.

After you have cleaned the paint in this way, allow the whitening time to dry, and then with clean water (without the borax) and with a clean cloth, wipe all the work over carefully, removing all traces of the whitening, which will reveal to you a clean surface. Cleaned in this way, white enamel or paint will preserve its original appearance for a long time without having to be repainted. Other light colors can be cleaned in the same manner.

WORTH KNOWING

A quantity of quicklime put into a damp cupboard for a few days will absorb the dampness.

To soften brown sugar when it has become lumpy, stand it over a vessel filled with boiling water.

A good sized pearl button sewed into the corner of the dishcloth will be found a convenience when cleaning saucepans.

Fine linens and all pieces of handsome lingerie should be wrung out by hand and never through a wringer.

To prevent custard dishes or cups from cracking when pouring boiled custard into them place the dish or cup on a damp cloth.

If hot vinegar is used instead of cold when making meat sauce it will greatly improve the flavor and give the sauce a better color.

When washing pudding cloths throw some orange peelings into the water; this collects the grease and helps to make the cloths white and clean.—Chicago Record-Herald.

SEASON OF PLAIDS IS COMING

They are expected to be very popular this fall

PLAIDS will be more used the coming season than for years past, writes Mrs. Ralston in the Ladies Home Journal. All kinds of materials are being made in plaids, from the heavy woolsens to the lightest silks and chiffons. They are used for separate skirts to wear with plain-colored coats, for one-piece gowns and for odd blouses to wear with coat suits. Plaid fabrics for separate skirts come in all weaves on the dull, soft plans of Scottish tartans, and the material is light, soft and pliable. The skirts are trimmed, when trimming is used, with taffeta toning with some one of the colors of the plaid, or with one of the pretty new open-work braids through which a touch of color of the material shows. The skirts are cut rather plain, with the sash or overskirt drapery indicated in the upper part. Often this is merely done by a three-inch circular band placed just above the knee-line and two wide sash ends in the back hanging from the top of the waist-line. Buttons are conspicuously absent in the trimming of all of these separate skirts and of clothes in general.

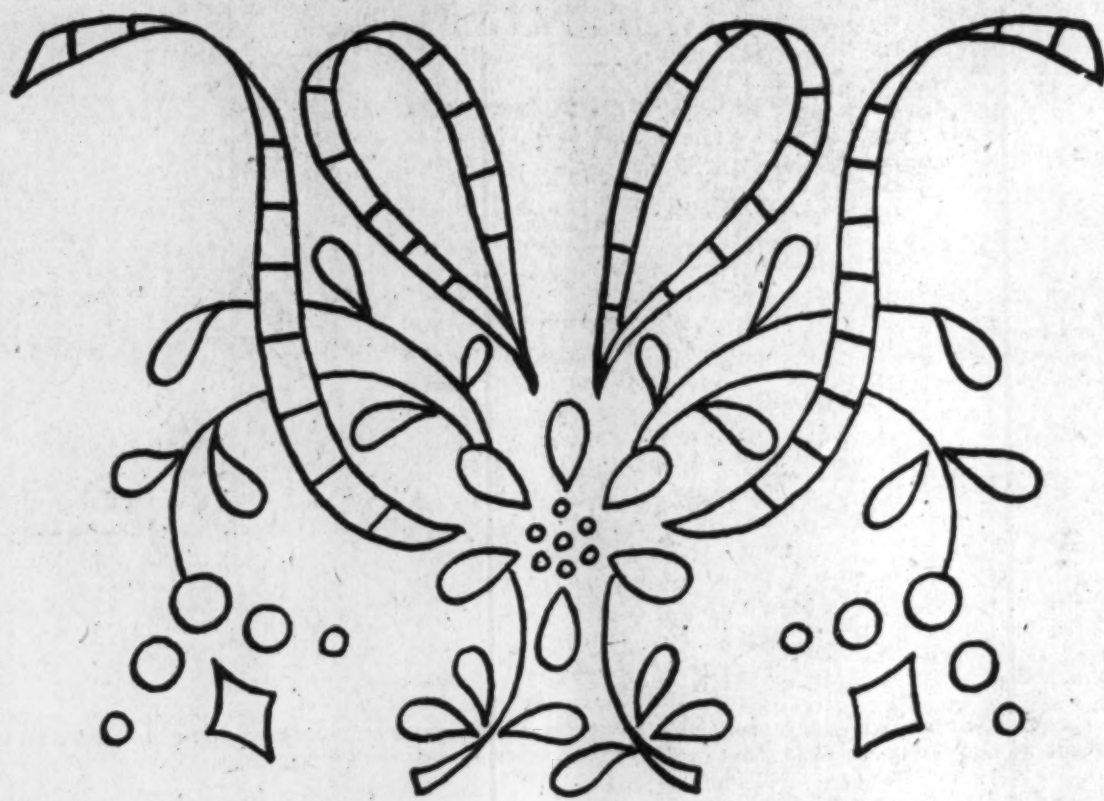
The coats to wear with these plaid skirts are delightful mixtures of bolero and coat. They are quite short and surprise crossed in front, hanging straight and unfitted, and they taper to a much longer length in the back. With them is frequently worn a separate underwaist coat of some soft silk or figured satin. A confusing number of styles is shown in the new coats. They vary from the short waist-line bolero to the long three-quarter coat reaching in the back quite to the hem of the skirt. These longer coats are made only in the soft silk materials suitable for afternoon gowns.

Wraps are short and of three quarter length, and will be much worn with the one-piece silk and wool cloth gowns. They are made in the new camel's hair cheviot, whelped, poplin and chinchilla. As a lining the new Futurist silks, or a plain, bright color in contrast with the material, are used.

Among the newest ideas is the blouse waistcoat. This is really a delightfully surprising little garment, and, although simplicity itself, it can be worn with one's plainest or most elaborate suit. The blouse waistcoat is worn over the skirt, and is usually made in the soft-figured broche silks or in some one of the fancy-figured or striped chiffon cloths

ITALIAN CUT WORK MOTIF FOR BLOUSE FRONT

Flowers, leaves and diamonds to be solidly embroidered



THIS effective motif for the front of a blouse is done in solid and eyelet and Italian cutwork. The flowers, leaves and diamonds are solidly embroidered, with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. The ribbon is closely buttonholed with the purled edge brought to the inside. The cross-bars are formed of strands of the cotton stretched from side to side and buttonholed across without catching through the material, which is cut away underneath. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

WORD AND FACT
CLUB HELPFUL

IN A small country town where there were few educational or social advantages, five women, eager to spend their time more profitably than was the custom among the villagers when they came together afterwards, instituted a "word and fact" club. Each week one of the five invited the others to meet at her house with sewing and some interesting fact or some new word picked up in reading. Many valuable bits of information were brought in. New doors of interest were opened. Travels, biography, household methods were reported on and discussed. The Wednesday afternoon gatherings were keenly looked forward to, and an otherwise long and uneventful winter became one of real pleasure and profits.—Ladies World.

GOWN OF CHARMEUSE CREPE

Tunic and blouse joined on high waist line

SILKS and soft satins have been extensively worn during the summer and are expected to continue their favor the coming season. This gown of charmeuse crepe, therefore, makes a good investment, for it will be available for some time to come. The colors are buff and brown and the trimming is one of the heavy bandings that combine the two, while soft cream colored shadow



lace makes the chemisette. In the banding, there are touches of brighter tones that give an Oriental effect.

The skirt is a plain one in two pieces. The tunic is finished with oddly shaped side edges that are overlapped most effectively.

The tunic and the blouse are joined on the high waist line and the back can be finished with or without the square tab that has an Oriental touch.

For the late summer, when the evenings are cool, the high neck and long sleeves are to be desired, but there are

women who like round neck and short sleeves under all conditions and in all seasons and the gown can be made that way.

Silks are so extensively worn that they come forward in preference to all other materials, but this design can be worked out in almost any seasonable fabric. It would be very pretty of crepe de chine and would be most effective in one of the new silk and wool voiles over a skirt of charmeuse or other satin.

It is really a very simple costume, meaning only a little labor for the making, but has an extremely handsome effect. The sleeves are sewed to the lining and that feature is found in many of the new models.

For the medium size, the blouse with the tunic will require 5 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, with 3/4 yard 18 for the chemisette and stock collar, 1 1/2 yards of wide and 1 yard of narrow banding, the skirt 3 3/4 yards 27, 2 3/4 yards 36 or 44 inches wide. It is 1 1/2 yards in width at the lower edge. The pattern of the blouse and tunic (7801) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7877) from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May Man-tion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

YOU CAN MAKE YOUR OWN LAWN

Well prepared ground and good seed required

NOTHING adds more to the attractiveness of the home than a neat and well-kept lawn, writes Eben E. Rexford in the Country Gentleman. There is no need of employing the professional if the grounds about the house are small. When one sets out to make a lawn the first thing to do is to bring the surface to a level, or, if not to a level, to make sure that it has a uniform slope away from the house. This may necessitate the cutting down of knolls and hummocks in some portions of the yard and the filling in of hollows and depressions here and there. As a general thing the earth that is taken from the knolls will be sufficient to fill the hollows. In filling these, effort must be made to pound the soil down firmly as you go along in order to prevent it from settling after seed has been sown on it, thus making unsightly inequalities of surface. Put in a layer of light soil and pound it down with something heavy enough to make it solid before more is added. Keep on doing this until the low spot is brought to a level with the soil about it and there will be no settling.

When the ground has been brought to an evenness of surface it should be gone over with an iron-toothed rake to prepare it for the reception of seed. Loosen the entire surface to the depth of at least an inch. Before this is done, apply whatever fertilizer you are going to use and work it into the soil as thoroughly

as possible with a rake. If you do not know the merits of the various fertilizers on the market go to your agricultural dealer and ask his advice. Knowing the quality of the soil in your locality, he can tell you what fertilizer will be most effective.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that any kind of grass seed will answer your purpose. If you want a rich, deep sward you must get the seed of such varieties as stool freely and have fine foliage. The seedsmen know what these varieties are and the proportion in which to blend them. The best grade of seed will cost considerably more than the inferior kind, but it will prove far the cheapest.

You may not be able to decide on the quantity of seed needed. Write to the dealer you propose to patronize and tell him the size of your lot, and he will tell you just how much is required for ordinary seeding. I believe in thick seeding and I should advise you to use considerably more than the dealer tells you is absolutely necessary, for a lawn that is heavily seeded will look well almost from the start. You will not have to wait until the plants stool out and thicken up to get a good show of grass.

Choose a calm day on which to sow the seed, for it is so light that a puff of wind will blow it away. To make sure of getting it well distributed, sow from east to west and then from north to south. By cross sowing you can be reasonably sure of doing a workmanlike job. After the seed is sown it is a good plan to go over the ground with a roller of some kind. This will embed the seed in the soil and make the latter firm enough to retain the necessary amount of moisture.

Do not be in too great a hurry to begin the use of the lawn mower, and never shave it close to the roots. Enough of the leaf must be left to give the effect of the pile seen in carpets and rugs. I do not advise raking the lawn during the first season. Let the clippings lie where they fall, to decay and act as a sort of fertilizer for the plants.

NEEDLE NOTES

A rather striking table cover was of blue cross-stitch in two shades. Besides the usual stiff flower forms, there were three full-length Dutch figures, each in a cross-stitch frame. The cover was finished with a tasseled border.

A tiger lily pillow-top was tinted and

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street

23rd Street

New York

On Thursday, August 28th

CORSET SALE

A collection of broken sizes in all this season's models including C-B a la Spirite, American Lady and other well-known makes. Made in Plain and Fancy Materials. value 3.00 to 5.00, 1.95

Several models in "La Princesse" Corsets, plain and fancy Broche. value 5.00, 2.95

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

30,000 Yards of Novelty Dress Silks in Waist, Coat and Dress Patterns. 38c to 1.25 value 1.00 to 5.00

WOMEN'S BLOUSES

Exceptional Values

White Wash Silk Blouses with flat collar finished with hemstitching. formerly 2.95, 2.00

Voile Blouses,—high and low collars; daintily trimmed. formerly 2.95, 2.00

All-over Lace Blouses,—effective models formerly 3.95 to 6.00, 2.95 and 4.95

Chiffon, Messaline and Lace Blouses, incomplete range of sizes. 3.95, 4.95 and 5.95 formerly to 12.00

Washable Crepe de Chine Blouses,—pretty models. formerly 6.00, 4.95

To Close Out

Washable Net Blouses finished with flat collar and frill. formerly 3.95, 1.95

Striped Batiste Blouses with low collar formerly 2.95, 1.95

Striped Voile Blouses in numerous models formerly 5.95, 3.75

Ratine Blouses with net pleating and colored trimming. formerly 9.50, 5.95

WOODWORTH'S
Trailing Arbutus Talcum

A most satisfactory talcum powder for general use, for it possesses:

1. Velvety softness.
2. Refreshing qualities that please.
3. Delicate, refined and lasting odor.
4. Exceptional purity.

Choice of white and flesh color neatly packed in glass and tin containers, with convenient shaker tops. Write for sample, or send 25 cents in stamps for full attractive 4 oz. can.

WOODWORTH'S PERFUMERS
Makers of the famous "Blue Lilies" perfume.
Dept. C. For Sale at All Toilet Counters
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

IRVING & CASSON
WE CARRY EVERYTHING FOR FURNISHING AND DECORATING TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES

150 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON
376 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Cake Secrets 36 Page Book FREE

Contains many cake recipes, thoroughly tried and tested, also valuable hints on cake baking. One woman writes us: "I learned more about cake making from 'Cake Secrets' than from any other book." Write today for this book.

SWANS DOWN
PREPARED CAKE FLOUR

Makes Lightest, Finest, Whitest Cakes and Puddings. Keeping qualities just as good in July as in December. Endorsed and used for 16 years by best cooking teachers. Sold by leading grocers in clean dust proof packages. If you cannot get it, write us.

Igleheart Bros., Dept. S., Evansville, Ind., U. S. A.

KALAMAZOO STICKLESS CAKE PAN LINER
ECONOMICAL—CLEANLY

They save expensive materials and much bother. Your cakes absolutely cannot stick.

They are useful—intensely practical—daily household aids. They save you steps—save your time and save your pocketbook.

Kalamazoo Household Parchment—the greatest time and labor saver you ever saw. In 12-inch rolls.

Kalamazoo Shelf and Lining Paper saves time and trouble. 15 inches wide. Cuts to the right length without waste. Non-curling edges—water and grease proof.

The Kalamazoo Ice Blanket—saves one-half the summer's ice bill. Will not clog the drain pipe.

Ask your dealer for the Kalamazoo Products or send 50c for a prepaid sample assortment (selling price 75c) of these wonderful Home Helpers.

Descriptive Folder FREE

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT CO., DEPT. M., KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

Save Your Money, Time and Labor
BY USING
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment
Home Helpers

The Kalamazoo Nursery Blanket—A very satisfactory addition to the baby's bedding.

You will appreciate the novelty of a Kalamazoo Parchment Dishcloth. It is a dishcloth that is absolutely clean. It absorbs no grease. It is the only perfectly satisfactory dishcloth made. Will not go to pieces in the hottest water, nor collect particles of food.

SHOE HINT

Keep the tongue of a shoe in place by making a small hole in the leather near the top of the tongue, and, when lacing the shoe, inserting a lacing in this opening just before putting it in the last hole, says the Ladies Home Journal. This is an excellent plan for boys to follow, as the tongues of their shoes invariably become wrinkled or crooked.

outlined in black, the different portions of the design being filled with French knots in light and dark red. There was also some solid work in yellow and green. The whole was exceedingly effective.

at each end of pink roses in loop-stitch against a solid tapestry background of pale yellow. Little bow-knots were carried out in Alice blue, while the whole design was enclosed in a double outlining of brown and black.—San Diego Union.

The Successful Newspaper Is Founded Squarely Upon the Confidence of Its Readers

Consecrated to the high purpose of serving all mankind, the Monitor directs the attention of those who read it to the good that is being done—not locally, but universally

In an atmosphere of truth, fairly stated and free from exaggeration and sensation, the reader may get accurate knowledge of current events. By following the paper from day to day, he learns that news of importance universally is never crowded aside by something of a more sensational character

The reader realizes that here is a paper, clean, bright and appealing, which he may gladly welcome into his home; a paper he can and probably will encourage his children to read

He knows of the integrity of those advertisers who announce their sales and offerings of merchandise or property real or personal in a paper which accepts only that advertising which is unquestionably dependable. Appreciating the advantages and the pleasure of dealing with such advertisers, he does so and joins that legion of those who are becoming more careful and intelligent buyers by means of their reading of Monitor advertising each day

Story of New Sweden Is Ably Related TO MAINE

EASTERN S. S. LINES

Superb steamships, splendid service, over delightful sea routes.

FOR PORTLAND, from Central Wharf daily, 7 p. m. Also Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m. Fare \$1.25.

FOR BATH and points on the Kennebec River, connecting with steamers for Boothbay Harbor and landings on the Bath & Boothbay Line, from Foster's Wharf, 6 p. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

FOR BANGOR, ROCKLAND and points on the Penobscot Bay and River, connecting with steamers for landings on the Mount Desert & Blue Hill Lines, from India Wharf, 5 p. m., daily.

FOR ST. JOHN and all points in the Maritime Provinces. Direct Service. From Central Wharf Sunday, Monday and Thursday, at 10 a. m. Coastwise Service via Portland, Eastport and Lubec. From Central Wharf, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9 a. m.

Tickets and staterooms at wharf offices, at City Ticket Office, 333 Washington St., and all tourist offices.

Fares Lower Than By Rail

North Pacific Coast and California

\$5.15 from Boston

This Reduced Fare Sept. 24th to Oct. 9th only

Tickets to British Columbia, Washington and Oregon permit stopover in Western Canada—"The Last Best West."

Tourist Cars on all Through Trains via Winnipeg

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

F. R. PERRY, General Agent, Passenger Department, 332 Washington Street, Boston.

CUNARD

LIVERPOOL—LONDON—PARIS
Calling at Queenstown

From Boston

FRANCONIA Sept. 2, 10 A.M.

LACONIA Sept. 16

FRANCONIA Sept. 30

LACONIA Oct. 14

From New York

*LUSITANIA, Sept. 3, 1 A.M.

CARMANIA, Sept. 6, 10 A.M.

*Does not call at Queenstown

NEW YORK—MEDITERRANEAN

Ivernia, Sept. 2—Ulltonia, Sept. 9

126 State St. Tel. F. H. 4000

CLARK'S

16TH ANNUAL

ORIENT CRUISE

Per Specially Chartered S. S. Rotterdam

64 Days, including all expenses, shore trips, etc.

\$400 up to \$1200, according to location

W. E. LEVY, New England Agent, 200

Washington St., Boston. Tel. 9550 Main.

TICKETS BY STATE ST. ST. 309 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW YORK 8225

BY TRAVEL AND BOAT VIA PROVIDENCE

LV. POST OFFICE ST. DAILY 8:30 A.M.

TRAVEL BY STATE ST. ST. 309 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW HAVEN R. R.

FINANCES WILL BE INVESTIGATED

Public Service Commission to

Make Thorough Inquiry Before Approving Big Issue

The public service commissioners have

decided to investigate the finances of

the New Haven road before final action

is taken on the application of the officials

to issue \$67,000,000 of securities.

Sept. 8 is the date set for the opening

of the hearings.

H. La Rue Brown, a law partner of

Congressman Murray and chairman of

the state minimum wage commission,

has been employed on the recommendation

of George W. Anderson, to look into

the legal status of the matter and to

make other investigations.

Other counsel, it is expected, will later

be employed.

APPLE FIELD MEET PLANNED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Announced to

be the only official apple field meeting

this year in western Massachusetts, the

Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association

and the Hampden County Improvement

League, cooperating, are to hold a

field meeting in Granville Sept. 3.

CITIZENS WANT NEW CHARTER

MIDDLETOWN, O.—With about 50

per cent of the vote, Middletown decided

to have a new charter. The proposal

received a majority of 68. The commission

form of government is provided.

RAILROAD AVERTS STRIKE

CHICAGO—A strike affecting the 45,

000 trainmen of the Chicago, Burlington

& Quincy railroad was averted Tuesday.

GOVERNOR SULZER RECOGNIZED

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Governor Bleas

er Tuesday recognized William Sulzer as

Governor of New York.

NEWS BRIEFS

COAST GUARD BILL APPROVED

WASHINGTON—Secretary McAdoo

Tuesday gave his approval to the Senate

bill to create a "coast guard" by

combining the revenue cutter and life saving

services.

ELLIS ISLAND INQUIRERS NAMED

WASHINGTON—Richard H. Taylor,

James L. Hughes and P. L. Prentiss, all

attached to the immigration service, were

appointed Tuesday to investigate condi-

tions at the immigration station at Ellis

island.

MR. McREYNOLDS OFF TO CANADA

WASHINGTON—Attorney-General

McReynolds will leave today for Mon-

tréal, Can., where he will take part in

a meeting of the United States federal

judges.

NEW YORK DECORATORS STRIKE

NEW YORK—Houses being renovated

while the occupants are away were left

without decorators Tuesday by a strike

of the International Painters and Paper

Hangers Union. It is the largest strike

of painters New York has ever had.

RAILWAY DISPUTE BRIEFS READY

NEW YORK—The managers' confer-

ence committee of the eastern railroads

for the arbitration hearings will meet

almost daily at 70 East Forty-fifth

street. Briefs have been prepared by

the managers and by representatives of

the trainmen for the arbiters.

CITY MARKET OPENS

HOBOKEN, N. J.—This city's municipal

market opened Tuesday in a 10-acre

lot at Clinton and Ninth streets, and

5000 women responded to the opportunity

to go to market in the old-fashion

way.

KEEP TROOPS IN CALUMET

CALUMET, Mich.—The state military

board Tuesday decided that it would be

advisable to keep the troops in this

district and will so advise Governor Ferris.

TO EDUCATE IGORROTE'S SON

SAN FRANCISCO—Franklin Dalat,

son of an Igorrote of northern Luzon in

the Philippines, has arrived here in care

of the Rev. E. A. Sibley, an Episcopal

missionary, who is educating the boy.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Increasing Importance of Libraries to Business Organizations Shown by Miss Louis B. Krause

"Libraries in Business Organizations: Their Expanding Function" was the subject of a paper recently presented before the American Library Association at Kaaterskill, N. Y., by Miss Louis B. Krause of Chicago, in which an outline of the services rendered by these institutions was given.

It was pointed out that the evolution in the function of a library did not stop at furnishing a definite book asked for, or all the information obtainable on a given subject as quickly as possible, but it was soon expected the librarian would understand the specific interests of the members of the organization, and to a certain degree think for them in keeping up with the field of print and in bringing to their attention, without a request on their part, certain facts of which they would like to be cognizant. To this duty was added the forecasting of possible future needs, and the collection of information in advance of rush demands.

"The magnitude of the work of modern business organizations requires," said Miss Krause, "the division of labor into a number of departments, and the workers in any one department may not always be acquainted with the information which may be available in another department. The library, by keeping in touch with individuals in all departments, becomes a central bureau of information in being able to refer the members of one

department to those in another who possess the particular information desired.

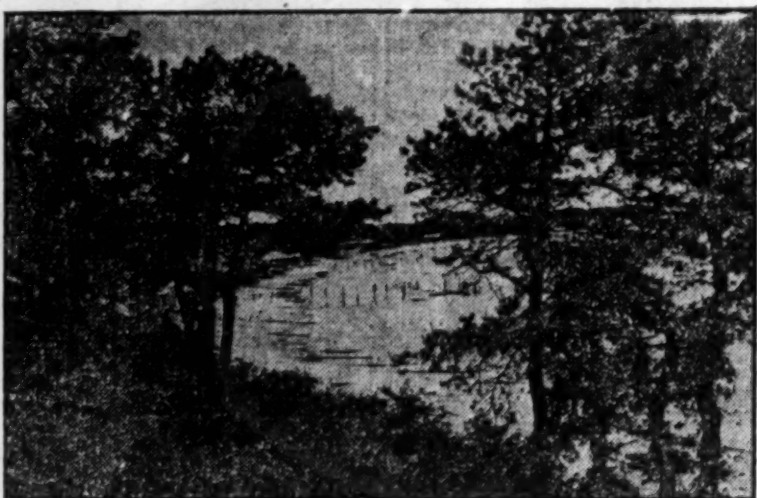
"The business library also assembles and files the manuscript data of original research conducted by members of the organization, materials which constitute one of its valuable assets. Research data in the possession of business corporations is often a worthy contribution to scholarship.

"Business men are often called upon to serve the public as good citizens. In various capacities, and also to serve as officers or on committees of national business organizations, and thus have interests outside of their regular work. Their librarian is expected to assist in any need which arises by reason of these outside interests, and not only may be called upon to furnish information but also to do editorial work in preparing material for publication.

"The welfare and education of employees has also become a prominent feature in the work of many large business corporations, and the library is expected to be a prominent factor in this work, as it is the logical educational center of the organization.

"Library work in business organizations is no longer a theory or a tentative experiment, but has proved itself in the firms adopting it to be an integral part of the successful work of the corporation."

VILLAGE FOLLOWS CURVING BAY SHORE OF COTUIT, MASS.



COTUIT, Mass.—The main street of the village of Cotuit almost parallels at a height of about 50 feet the curving shore of a landlocked bay on the south side of Cape Cod. For a distance of nearly two miles one passing along the streets catches delightful pictures of blue sea, white-sailed boats and the green of Grand Island beyond. All along the bluff

between the street and the shore are cottages. Although many people know of Cotuit as a charming summer resort, the village is perhaps more widely known as the home of the Cotuit oyster. The harbor contains many shoals, or flats, that are beds for oysters and quahaugs, or little neck clams. Good motoring, boating and bathing go with Cotuit's charming location.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN — Norfolk newspapers are beginning to consider rather anxiously the proposed plans for a connecting canal system within the coast line between Boston and Beaufort, S. C. They are pointing out that a canal 25 feet in depth along the whole coast probably would injure their city seriously, depriving it of the 150 miles advantage it has over Baltimore in northern communication. The Ledger-Dispatch contends that 12 feet will be ample depth for all practical purposes, as the canal should be one for barges and very light draft vessels. Vessels drawing 25 feet could dodge the dangerous passage around Hatteras by using the canal, but the constantly increasing use of steam and the diminishing use of sails have abolished the peril of Hatteras and make the internal line of communication unnecessary. We fear our Norfolk contemporaries are taking a view somewhat narrow and restricted. As a matter of fact, would not the proposed canal improve and quicken methods of communication from North to South, give us a safe, interior line of communication in case of blockade or a hostile fleet on the coast and make new competition?

It is for our Norfolk friends to consider whether any small temporary injury would not be much more than repaid by the resulting general advantages.

BALTIMORE NEWS—President Wilson may justly feel pleased . . . his tariff bill reached and passed in safety the roughest stretch of road it has had to meet in all its long journey toward enactment. What would happen when the Senate took up consideration of the sugar schedule has been the subject of much speculation. All of which proves to have been idle. Nothing at all

happened. With the exception of the two Louisiana senators, whose defection was foreseen, the Democratic members stood as firm and united against amendment as they have over any other schedule; and they were sufficient in number to have their way absolutely. This marks the beginning of the end. All such hope as high tariff standpatters had of deferring revision rested on the chance of mutilation of this section of the bill or the breaking of the Democratic majority over its provisions. . . . The country has made up its mind to give low tariff a trial. The sooner, better, smoother and more insistent the trial, the more quickly will we know whether low tariff principles are sound or not. In tariff juggling there has always been a severe obstacle to any sound test of the economic merits of tariff ideas, high or low. Those in charge of this bill are at least succeeding in getting their argument before the people for a simple, conclusive trial. The worst of the preliminaries are over. The Senate's way is now clear for setting the pudding before the public that must taste and test it.

WASHINGTON POST—Everybody agrees that the United States should extend its trade in South America, but few realize the obstacles that must be removed before satisfactory results can be achieved. A delegation of Boston business men which visited South America has recently returned, enthusiastic over the opportunities, but with a comprehensive realization of difficulties to be overcome. It is quite evident that the United States banks must go to the aid of the business men of the United States in their struggle for South American trade, but under our present banking and currency laws there is no authority for the banks to estab-

Banks in South America

The Sugar Schedule

his firmness. Though he never abates his dignity, he never loses his patience, nor treats his adversary with disrespect."

Risingh however upheld his claim and withdrew with declarations that he would defend the fort to the last extremity. This ultimatum being announced, Stuyvesant summoned the fort to surrender within 24 hours. Honorable terms were arranged and on the fifteenth of September the Dutch army entered Ft. Christina as the conquerors of New Sweden.

Among the articles of agreement was one providing that the Swedes were to remain as colonists under the Dutch West India Company or were to be repatriated, as they chose. The most of them remained.

People Not Like Rulers

Perhaps never was there so marked a disparity as that which existed throughout the brief history of New Sweden between its rulers and its people. The Swedes were industrious, peaceable, fond of their homes, religiously inclined and indisposed to aggression. They and the Dutch intermarried, they had many interests in common, and for years the Dutch were most tolerant of the presence of the Swedes in what was always claimed by the Dutch as a part of New Netherland. But the Governors of New Sweden were soldiers, not statesmen, and through their unwisdom and proneness to war, the issue so disastrous to New Sweden and not without troublesome consequences for New Netherland, was finally forced. Sweden never attempted another colony in America, but the historical survivors in Delaware today are Swedish rather than Dutch.

A long epistle written to Sweden in 1693 by the Swedish colonists, is a mirror in which their admirable traits of character may be clearly seen, and furnishes a refreshing contrast to the warlike temper pervading the narratives of both Printz and Risingh. One portion reads as follows: "As for what concerns our situation in this country, we are for the most part husbandmen. We plow and sow and till the ground, and as for our meat and drink, we live according to the old Swedish custom. This country is very rich and fruitful and here grow all sorts of grain in great plenty, so that we are richly supplied with meat and drink. And we send out yearly to our neighbors on this continent and the neighboring islands bread, grain, flour, and oil. . . . Our wives and daughters employ themselves in spinning wool and flax and many of them in weaving; so that we have great reason to thank the Almighty for His manifold mercies and benefits. God grant that we may also have good shepherds to feed us with His holy word and sacraments. We live also in peace and friendship with one another, and the Indians have not molested us for many years. Further, since this country ceased to be under the government of Sweden, we are bound to acknowledge and declare, for the sake of truth, that we have been well and kindly treated, as well by the Dutch, as by his majesty the King of England."

He arrived in a man-of-war accompanied by a military engineer, officers and soldiers. Entering the bay the ship was manned for action. Rounding to before Fort Casimir (near the present Newcastle, Delaware) which the Dutch had built in 1631 to replace the older Fort Nassau, Risingh demanded its surrender. The answer being delayed he prepared to storm the fort. Its commandant asked three days' respite, which being refused, he inquired what terms were proposed and was told he would know after surrender.

Meanwhile a party had overpowered the half dozen sentinels at the gate, and, as the garrison was wholly inadequate for defense, the fort was surrendered without an engagement. The Dutch colonists were allowed to depart, or to remain as Swedish citizens. If they went, it was to forfeit all their property, except personal belongings, there having been no plunder.

In this manner the Swedish governor took the first actually warlike step between the Swedes and the Dutch, and the South river country was practically closed against the Dutch. It was now evident that if the latter were to retain any of their possessions on the west bank of the river the Swedes must be subdued. Therefore, under imperative orders from Holland preparations were quietly begun for a campaign, but New Sweden was sufficiently apprised that New Netherland looked upon the situation as hostile by an incident that occurred soon after. A ship from Sweden with reinforcements for the colony sailed, through some mistake in her charter, up the Raritan river instead of the Delaware and so into the very arms of the Dutch. Instead of being hospitably entertained and allowed to retrace her course in peace, as would have been the case at any other time, her captain and crew were detained as prisoners and her merchandise seized as spoil of war.

Meanwhile Risingh, by gifts and fair words, was making all the friendship he could with the Indians, who were always well treated by the Swedish families, and doing a great deal toward the strengthening of his colony. Governor Stuyvesant's fleet, when ready, consisted of seven vessels and 600 men, said to have been the most powerful fleet and army that had been engaged up to that time in North America. He sailed on Sunday, directly after the morning sermon. With him went Domine Megapolensis as chaplain and Nicolaus de Silles, councillor. On the thirtieth day of August, 1655, the forces were landed near Ft. Trinity, as the Dutch Ft. Casimir had been renamed, and batteries were begun, but the fort surrendered without resistance.

The Dutch then advanced upon Ft. Christina, farther up the river, and demanded its surrender. Risingh, having begun with force, now resorted to diplomacy, but his studious attitude of incredulity that the Swedish title could be questioned was too thin a disguise. Ferris, in his history of the original settlements on the Delaware, makes a picturesque sketch of a parley that was held between Risingh, with his factor Elswyck, and Stuyvesant, supported by his councillor De Silles, as they stood upon a high hill in full sight of the colony and the little army. He pays this tribute in passing: "In the whole course of these transactions though we have only the Swedish account of them, Stuyvesant commands our respect by his moderation and forbearance as well as by

Executive Misplaced

His attitude toward his neighbors on the south and north is fairly summed up in the following passage: "The pretensions which the English and Dutch have to this river will fall of themselves, when a complete settlement is made here, especially since our own people have secured for themselves from the rightful owners the first right, and since occupation has followed upon this, although the work has stopped for a time. The Virginians who were here requested to be allowed to buy land and plant colonies. I said that I could not allow it since I had no orders. And I do not know whether it is advisable since we are still so weak, for in N. Netherland the English have thus bought and borrowed land from the Hollanders with the result that they have later pressed them out."

The prevailing tone of the latter report is somewhat less cheerful. The English in Virginia have been enticing away some of the colonists, and have interfered with the Indian trade. The

More important as material for history than the narratives of Johan Printz, first Governor of New Sweden, were those of Johan Claesson Risingh, his successor, who governed the colony in the years 1644-5, and saw its reduction.

Risingh was a native of the town of Risingh, Ostergotlandland, and had been well educated in the higher schools of Sweden. At the time of his appointment as Governor, the American colony was in a feeble condition, numbering but seventy people, and these so disheartened that many had united in a petition to be taken under the jurisdiction of New Netherland. Governor Stuyvesant had refused to take advantage of their necessity. The official report upon the matter is extant, and it says: "Although many would have seized that opportunity thus to be rid of them, and to be master of those who by force and contrary to repeated protests had settled there . . . yet such was not done, but the said Director did not want and was unwilling to accept their offer of removing under the Company's obedience, merely in order to prevent and obviate all difficulties and complaints which might be made and put forth in this country (that is in Holland) about the matter."

Risingh's orders were, "to proceed with all possible prudence," and rather to concede something to the Dutch in regard to their claim than to oppose it violently and leave New Sweden in the power of the English, who were more powerful and aggressive. What he actually did was as far as might be from this plan of procedure.

He arrived in a man-of-war accompanied by a military engineer, officers and soldiers. Entering the bay the ship was manned for action. Rounding to before Fort Casimir (near the present Newcastle, Delaware) which the Dutch had built in 1631 to replace the older Fort Nassau, Risingh demanded its surrender. The answer being delayed he prepared to storm the fort. Its commandant asked three days' respite, which being refused, he inquired what terms were proposed and was told he would know after surrender.

Dutch Fort Captured

Meanwhile a party had overpowered the half dozen sentinels at the gate, and, as the garrison was wholly inadequate for defense, the fort was surrendered without an engagement. The Dutch colonists were allowed to depart, or to remain as Swedish citizens. If they went, it was to forfeit all their property, except personal belongings, there having been no plunder.

In this manner the Swedish governor took the first actually warlike step between the Swedes and the Dutch, and the South river country was practically closed against the Dutch. It was now evident that if the latter were to retain any of their possessions on the west bank of the river the Swedes must be subdued. Therefore, under imperative orders from Holland preparations were quietly begun for a campaign, but New Sweden was sufficiently apprised that New Netherland looked upon the situation as hostile by an incident that occurred soon after. A ship from Sweden with reinforcements for the colony sailed, through some mistake in her charter, up the Raritan river instead of the Delaware and so into the very arms of the Dutch. Instead of being hospitably entertained and allowed to retrace her course in peace, as would have been the case at any other time, her captain and crew were detained as prisoners and her merchandise seized as spoil of war.

Meanwhile Risingh, by gifts and fair words, was making all the friendship he could with the Indians, who were always well treated by the Swedish families, and doing a great deal toward the strengthening of his colony. Governor Stuyvesant's fleet, when ready, consisted of seven vessels and 600 men, said to have been the most powerful fleet and army that had been engaged up to that time in North America. He sailed on Sunday, directly after the morning sermon. With him went Domine Megapolensis as chaplain and Nicolaus de Silles, councillor. On the thirtieth day of August, 1655, the forces were landed near Ft. Trinity, as the Dutch Ft. Casimir had been renamed, and batteries were begun, but the fort surrendered without resistance.

The Dutch then advanced upon Ft. Christina, farther up the river, and demanded its surrender. Risingh, having begun with force, now resorted to diplomacy, but his studious attitude of incredulity that the Swedish title could be questioned was too thin a disguise. Ferris, in his history of the original settlements on the Delaware, makes a picturesque sketch of a parley that was held between Risingh, with his factor Elswyck, and Stuyvesant, supported by his councillor De Silles, as they stood upon a high hill in full sight of the colony and the little army. He pays this tribute in passing: "In the whole course of these transactions though we have only the Swedish account of them, Stuyvesant commands our respect by his moderation and forbearance as well as by



Improved Service—

Boston to Savannah

Commencing September 6

Indians Seek Help in Canada

Association Seeking His Rights, Including Some Whites, Through Delegation of Chiefs, Works to Help Red Man

MANY DISTINGUISHED

INDIANS of British Columbia have a grievance of long standing, and the recent visit of a delegation of Canadian red men to Ottawa, where the Duke of Connaught, the Governor-General of the Dominion, heard the whole story of Indian complaint covering the period since the coming of the railroads in the Pacific coast country of Canada, now accentuates a condition that is in a fair way to be improved.

It is due to the energetic action of the Indian Rights Association of British Columbia that the entire question of pre-emption of land and its consequences in western Canada is brought to public attention. In the story of the Indian's contract with the white settlers in British Columbia there is a resemblance to conditions that obtained in the United States in the early days of railroad construction across the continent. The coming of the steel track meant then as now pushing back the Indians from territory where they had been at liberty to roam.

Indians Feel Cramped

Formerly the Indians of the Pacific provinces of Canada possessed ample pasturage, although no land of their own for their horses and cattle, as these could at that time graze wherever they wished on the government land bordering the Indian reservations. Now, however, so great a part of this government land has been settled that what is left is not sufficient to support the stock even when the reservation land is added. Hence the Indians have been obliged to dispose of the cattle and horses. It is claimed by the Indians that the reservation land is not large enough to allow of even sufficient farming to support them.

The crisis was precipitated when the claim was advanced that the Indians had no title to what they considered to be their own land. This claim was first made when British Columbia became a part of Canada. To bring the matter to an issue the Indians organized for the purpose of obtaining legal judgment and having all their grievances brought before the courts of the Dominion of Canada and of England.

While the Indian uprising in British Columbia was of a peaceful nature yet the situation in the Skeena river valley looked serious enough to cause apprehension. The Grand Trunk Pacific is steadily pushing through in that section. Many of the Indians had good memories and they believed that what had happened when the Canadian Pacific railway and upper roads built their lines through the Indian domain would be repeated.

Discrimination Seen

They understood, of course, that another railroad meant more white settlers. The Skeena Indians knew also that when a white man has lived on land and considered it his own for more than 20 years the courts would uphold him in his possession, but that the head of an Indian family that has lived on land for generations in British Columbia does not come under the same law.

The Skeena Indians were preparing to give the government trouble and it became necessary to send the Royal Northwest mounted police into the region to protect the settlers and the surveying of the railroad. At this juncture the Indian Rights Association of British Columbia took a hand in the affair. There are more than 20,000 Indians in this organization, which also includes a number of white men who sympathize with the Indian and wish to see him prosper.

The Indian Rights Association sent a delegation into the Skeena river valley. The people were appealed to. It was pointed out that open hostility would prove only a boomerang to them. The association set about to secure titles to the land the Indians required and payment for that which formerly belonged to them and which, it is asserted, has

Chief of Pekaist Band of the Thompson River Tribe is a Keen Indian



TEDLENITSA

been gradually taken from them by neither conquest nor treaty.

The delegation of Indians which was chosen from among the Indian Rights Association on the visit to Ottawa did not place their grievances directly before the Governor-General, but before the Premier of Canada. This was commented on favorably at the time, for rather than be considered lacking in politeness, the delegation wished to forego appealing to the Duke of Connaught himself, and abide by the general custom of courtesy when visitors are presented to the Governor-General of the Dominion.

In the Southern Workman, Harlan I. Smith gives an interesting account about the personnel of the Indian delegation. Eight of the nine members were chiefs. James Tait of Spencer Bridge, British Columbia, who is the secretary of the association, accompanied the delegation to Ottawa and acted interpreter. Speaking about the high standing of the Indian delegates among their people, Mr. Smith says:

Able Indians Serve

"There were chiefs of the Lillooets, the Shuswaps, and the Okanagan, and a member of the Thompson river tribe, so that four different languages were represented. These men are not only chiefs but hold power because they are known to be wise men and faithful leaders of their people. They are also full-blood Indians. Several of them were already historic figures of wide reputation, but now all of them will go down in history because of the work of the delegation.

"Ignace Jacobs, one of the Pemberton Meadows Lillooets, was the only non-chief member of the delegation. He is, however, an educated man.

"Tselaxitsa, known by the white men as John Chelaxitsa, is chief of the Douglas lake Indians of the Okanagan. He is the moneyed man of his region. He visited King Edward VII. of England, and has traveled in France, Holland, Belgium and Italy.

"Xlaxlexen, or Louis Gleghelegiken, as he is known by the white men, is the chief of the Kamloop Indians of the Shuswaps. He is truly a venerable chief. I first met him in 1897, when I made a series of photographs of him and some of his people. He has been in Ottawa twice before with Indian delegations, besides accompanying Tselaxitsa on his visit to King Edward, and in travel in Europe. As a young man he traveled extensively east of the Rocky mountains, visiting Indians, especially those of the Cree tribes. A bust of Chief Louis is in the American museum of natural history of New York among the mementoes of the

Jessup North Pacific expedition. He was trained to be a warrior.

"Basil David is chief of the Bonaparte band of Shuswaps. His home is near Hat creek, which is reached by way of Ashcroft on the Canadian Pacific railway. Ashcroft was famed as a point of departure for the Klondike in the gold rush of 1897. David is a forceful orator.

Characteristics Varied

"Tedlenitsa, who lives in the Thompson valley, is chief of the Pekaist band of the Thompson River Indians. He is very keen. While in Ottawa he became so interested in the recording of Indian songs by means of a phonograph at the Victoria Memorial Museum that he purchased a phonograph to take home.

"Shwaptin, known as Thomas Adolphe among the white men of the region, is chief of the Fountain band of the Lillooets. This band is composed of the Lillooets, Shuswaps, and Thompsons. He is exceptionally well educated.

"Naikesket is chief of the Lillooet band of the Lillooet tribe. He outfits hunting

parties from the East, providing the necessary horses and guides."

In respect to James Tait, the secretary of the Indian Rights Association of British Columbia, it is learned that he is one of the foremost students of Indian life in the Dominion. He is the author of several monographs, one on each of the tribes living near his home and of a volume of folklore of his immediate Indian neighbors.

Because many influential white men in British Columbia are deeply concerned with having the Indian get that which is his due, it is believed that the problem may be solved much sooner and more lastingly than where racial differences are made to prevent the whites and the Indians coming together. The Indian Rights Association may be performing a task of great consequence not only to Canada but to the United States, at least in an indirect way, because the Indian question in the latter country now calls for the exercise of clear judgment on the part of the government. The British Columbia issue may it be thought, lead the way out of a difficulty apparently general to the North American continent.

FITCHBURG PLAN WINS PRAISE

Editorial Observation Brings Home the Conclusions of an Englishman on Half-Time Schools

IN a recent number of the London Times educational supplement there appear the results of a study of the half-time schools that have recently come into favor in New England, as made by an Englishman. Apparently "half time" is not in favor in England, the writer admitting that it has a bad name, but it is found that in the northern portion of the United States it has taken on a significance that is putting it in high favor. While the introduction of the system is credited to Dr. Schneider in the engineering section of the University of Cincinnati, by arrangement with engineering firms of that city, it has gained the name of the Fitchburg plan through its pioneer application to the public schools and its successful operation in this manufacturing city of central Massachusetts.

Half-time schools are no longer novel in New England. If they have not come into adoption in all of the industrial places, there is a leaning towards them expressed in the partial arrangements that are nearly universal. They offer a different aspect in some details at Beverly, under the favor of the United Shoe Machinery works, and at Quincy, where the Fore River shipbuilding establishment cooperates, from that at Fitchburg. In other New England towns, the project varies according to the industry at hand and the ideas of the local school authorities, for the project has by no means settled to a definite plan. Its general design is to have the boys, or girls—for the English observer found in Cincinnati that the millinery work rooms were being used—divide their time equally between the public school, where they study the courses related to their work, and the mills, where they put their instruction into effect.

The general results of the arrangement wherever it has been put in force are satisfactory. It gives the industrial training the highest practical value, it saves the equipment of the schools with machinery, it affords some return to the students by the pay given them for their work, it gratifies the manufacturers through its preparation of skilled men, and as one of its chief benefits it continues the hold of the public schools upon boys who would drift out of this connection but for the practical opportunity. The Englishman was struck by the good behavior of the pupils. Their interest made discipline unnecessary. They readily brought their problems to their instructors. They were alert and ready to take advantage of every opportunity for progress.

An essential that the general public will demand is that there be in the half time arrangement a general educational requirement. The degree to which this is provided is found to vary in the cities

that have come under observation. The amount of preliminary schooling varies or possibly the requirement as to it is not made at all. Fitchburg requires that the elementary schools shall have been passed and one year's work in the high school been done. At Beverly there is no required standard or amount of previous work done in the schools. At Quincy, the educational standard is lacking but the boys get placed according to their fitness. There is a wide variation in the plans of the work, the teachers in some cases accompanying the boys to the factories and supervising their work there and in others only visiting them at times to keep a check on their progress.

Under Massachusetts laws the requirement of attendance at schools where regular branches are taught is required up to the limit of the legal school age, with the result that in actual operation there would be little chance of boys with enterprise enough to take up this work having escaped the essential teaching of the common schools up to the point of admission to the high school. But the rigid requirements of the Fitchburg authorities are only a just recognition of the fact that the public schools stand for more than the production of mechanics, however skilful. The people have been taxed to build schoolhouses and are taxed for the maintenance of instruction for another purpose than to provide youth with a trade. They have a right to insist that there be regard paid to the preparation for the average place at least in the body of citizens. The point of admission to the benefits of the half-time plan does not seem too high when it follows one year in high school.

The entire project is outside the provisions of state law. It is properly undertaken as a local enterprise. Yet there is such possibility of its wider use and of it becoming a regular part of the work of the schools that state regulations may well be expected. When it comes, there will be reason to demand that it require that the plant the taxpayers have provided shall be available for this special use only as those who take part in it have made a fair progress in general schooling. The public may well aid in the production of skilled mechanics, but not of generally ignorant mechanics, however highly skilled in a particular trade.

SEVEN SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED

UNION CITY, Tenn.—The county high school board has established seven schools in this county, one first-class school at Union City, and six second-class schools at Troy, Hornbeak, Glass, Rives, Clayton and Chapel Hill. District No. 18, according to the Memphis News-Scimitar.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

FUTURE OF THE PIT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The failure of something like 50 plays in the course of the London theatrical season has caused a good deal of discussion as to the exact cause or causes for such a state of affairs. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who certainly knows something of theatrical matters, recently started the question whether the harsh way the pit is treated by some well-known managers is not to some extent responsible for the non-success of many plays.

In a recent issue of the Manchester Guardian, Granville Barker declared that there was no place for the pit in the small theater and he doubted whether there was any place for the pit in the London theater generally. At the Kingsway, Granville Barker said, he lost money by the pit and gallery.

Mr. Vedrenne took a contrary view and declared that the pit was the backbone of the theater, and this view was supported by Arthur Collins. Apart from commercial considerations, Mr. Collins agreed with the view of Mr. Laurence Irving that there was something to be said for managers who thought that people who could afford messengers to keep their places in the pit could afford to take seats in the stalls. A messenger boy costs a shilling an hour and so a pit-

site will frequently pay a few shillings extra for a seat in this way. From a manager's point of view, Mr. Collins remarked, those extra shillings might very well go to the price of a more costly seat.

Cyril Maude, who was also interviewed by the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, could speak as a manager who had never had a pit in his theater throughout 17 years of management.

Mr. Maude thought the absence of a pit had little to do with the failure or success of a play. The provision of a pit was comparatively less important than the necessity for abolishing the queue. At the Playhouse the queue was abolished by the adoption of booking for all parts of the house, a plan which had worked well both from the point of view of the public and from that of the management, which was able to estimate exactly the demand for the piece.

The Manchester Guardian also points out that the Bancrofts abolished the pit at the Haymarket in 1880. On the first night there was something of a riot when the curtain rose, Sir Squire Bancroft's speech being interrupted by cries of "Where's the pit?" After a time the shouting wore itself out and was not renewed. The opening season of six months gave a profit of £5000 on the revival of "Money," and £10,000 on the revival of "School."

The OUTSIDE Line to

NEW YORK

You go aboard shortly before 5 o'clock. The rest of the long, summer afternoon you breathe in the salt breezes on deck. As twilight deepens, you glimpse the shores of Cape Cod.

Then you find you have a real appetite. You eat a dinner that does it justice. Finally you turn in for a glorious night's sleep.

If you are wise, you will be up early to view the romantic shores of Long Island Sound.

You reach New York refreshed, ready for the day.

Leave North Side India Wharf at 5 p. m. weekdays and Sunday. Due New York 8.30 next morning. Fare \$4.00; inside 2-berth staterooms, \$1.00; 2-berth outside rooms, \$2.00. Electric fans in inside rooms. Tickets and staterooms at India Wharf, at City Ticket Office, 332 Washington St., and all Tourist Offices.

EASTERN S.S. LINES
ALL-the-WAY-by-WATER



WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

BOTH NECESSARY

The parting from brother was tearful and sad. "Be good," whispered mother. "Make good," counseled dad. —Pittsburgh Post.

AN ECONOMIC PLAN

Griggs—Don't you find it very expensive sending your wife and daughter to the seashore all summer? Briggs—Yes, but I save money at that. You see they miss the summer bargain sales. —Ottawa Citizen.

TEST OF FRIENDSHIP

"Are you good friends of the Browns?" "I should think so. We're taking care of their canary, bulldog and goldfish while they are away on their vacation." —Detroit Free Press.

IN THE SUMMER TIME

Every person has to pass through that period when he imagines that the sole object of a vacation is to acquire a coat of tan. —Detroit Free Press.

HEAVY LITERATURE

"Then you don't enjoy reading about baseball?" "I might if I understood the phraseology." —Pittsburgh Post.

ogy," said the lawyer. "This description of the game is as technical as a legal document." —Pittsburgh Post.

NO FRAGMENTS FOR HER

Heck—I suppose you broke the news to your wife? Peck—I tried to, but she insisted on having the whole of it. —Ottawa Citizen.

STEP BY STEP

"I suppose you will buy your talented son a Stradivarius?" "Yes," replied Mrs. Cumrox. "But, one instrument at a time. At present he is learning to play the violin." —Washington Star.

KEEP YOUR COURAGE

Cheer up, my boy, it always takes a while to realize that he who never makes mistakes is he who never tries. —Cincinnati Inquirer.

MONEY ASKED FOR PLAYGROUND

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Oakland playground commission asks for \$103,000 and an additional appropriation to buy a playground site near Sixty-first street and San Pablo avenue.

ANTARCTIC COAL FIELDS EXTENSIVE

According to Prof. D. W. Edgeworth David of the University of Sydney, Australia, the deposits of coal discovered by the Shackleton and Scott expeditions in the Antarctic will perhaps prove to be one of the largest unworked coal fields in the world, says the Chicago Journal.

Wild, of the Shackleton expedition, discovered seven seams of coal outcropping in a great cliff face of sandstone and shale. The thickness of these seams, inclusive of a few clay bands, was 7 feet. Specimens chopped out by Wild with his ax have been analyzed at Sydney and show the coal to be of workable quality. Scott's geologists traced this field for a distance of 650 miles, extending northward from the head of the Beardmore glacier.

CITY BRIDGE TO COST \$1,300,000

TOLEDO, O.—When the workmen put the finishing touches on Cherry street bridge the expense to which the city will have been put to bridge the river with the concrete structure will be about \$1,300,000.

According to the estimates of work yet to be done, including the excess over the original estimate, based on the bid of the Fath Company for the main structure and the details not included in that company's contract, the total cost will be \$1,266,537.

MUNICIPAL ROADS TO BE EXTENDED

SAN FRANCISCO.—Bonds in the sum of \$3,500,000 were voted by the city of San Francisco Tuesday for street railway building.

The plan is to extend the municipal street railway system in competition with the privately owned United railroads.

STORE NEWS

William Brown, manager of the credit department of C. F. Hovey & Co., is spending a vacation at Long Island, Me.

Miss Jennie O'Callaghan and Miss Charlotte Sweeney, who resigned recently as assistant buyers from the William Filene's Sons Company, have become associated with The Parisian of Kansas City. John J. Kelley, formerly with the Filene store, is general manager of The Parisian.

Charles F. Jones has returned from his vacation and taken up his new duties as assistant to the president of the Shepard Norwell Company.

Kenneth Moore, floor superintendent, and Frank Sheehy of the travel bureau of the Gilchrist Company are among the vacationists who have returned from a two weeks' trip.

A. Ham of the Magrane Houston Company is acting superintendent during the two weeks' absence of J. E. Shay. Mr. Ham has recently returned from two weeks spent at Canterbury, N. H.

Buyers in New York include C. W. Downs and H. H. McLeod of the Gilchrist Company, C. O. Cooper and A. C. Smith of the William Filene's Sons Company, Mrs. A. E. Deegan of A. Hailpam & Co., and J. E. Rowell of the Jordan Marsh Company.

OHIO PORT SHIPS MUCH COAL

CHICAGO.—According to an estimate made by officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, from 3,000,000 to 3,500,000 tons of coal will be dumped over its docks at Lorain, O., this year. The record for July was 600,000 tons.

CANADA TO AID ATHLETICS

OTTAWA, Ont.—A vote of \$3000 will be made to the French Gymnastic Association of Montreal next session to aid in the encouragement of athletics. Votes to similar organizations have been made.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest S.S. Co. in the World
Over 400 Ships
1,306,819 TONS



S. S.
IMPERATOR

World's Largest Ship

SAILS AGAIN

Aug. 30, 9 A. M.

—FOR—

London Paris
Hamburg

Hamburg-American
LINE

607 Boylston Street
Boston, Mass.

Tel. B. R. 4408

ALLAN LINE

THE IDEAL ROUTE TO Europe via Attractive St. Lawrence River

ONLY 4 DAYS OCEAN VOYAGE
3 DAYS ON RIVER AND GULF
Fluent Equipped Fleet of Quadruple and Triple Screw Turbine Steamers
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL
MONTREAL TO HAVRE & LONDON
MONTREAL TO GLASGOW
BOSTON TO GLASGOW
Regular Sailings Maintained by All Services
REASONABLE RATES
Every Luxury of Ocean Travel Provided
Special Feature of "One Class Cabin"
Steamers for those wishing improved Second Cabins
Most Progressive Service and Lowest Rates
THIRD CLASS ACCOMMODATION
UNSURPASSED
For Rates, Sailings and Details apply to
H. & A. ALLAN, 90 State St., Boston

NEW YORK \$240

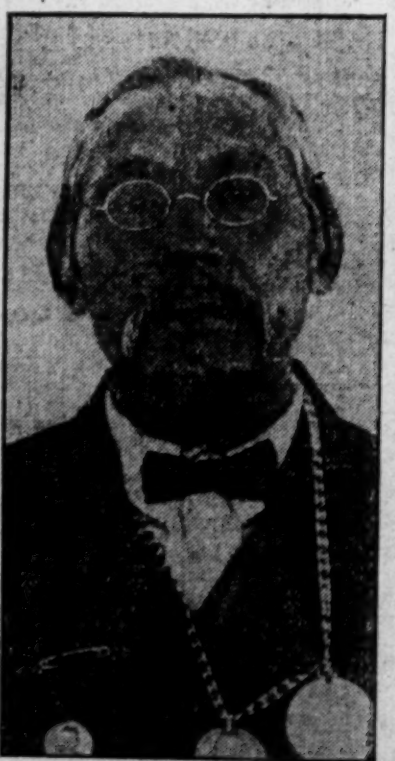
Via Rail and Boat
RAY STATE LINE
Via Trolley and Boat, \$2.25
Staterooms \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday—Improved Service.
Tel. Main 1741. Ticket Office 214 Washington St., Boston. Write for Summer Folder.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.



SHWAPTIN

Chief of Lillooet band is well educated



TSELAXITSA

Chief of Douglas Lake band of Okanagan, wealthy and a traveler

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, RESTAURANTS

Hotel La Salle
Chicago's
Finest Hotel

WHETHER you come to Chicago on pleasure or on business, you will find Hotel La Salle the ideal place to stay. It's easiest to reach—and closest to every place you want to go. Theatres, public buildings, shopping streets and business districts lie at its very door.

RATES:

| | | | |
|--|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| One Person: | Per Day | Two Persons: | Per Day |
| Room with detached bath | \$2 to \$3 | Room with detached bath | \$3 to \$5 |
| Room with private bath | \$3 to \$5 | Room with private bath | \$5 to \$8 |
| Connecting rooms and suites as desired | | | |

La Salle at Madison St. Chicago
ERNEST J. STEVENS
VICE-PRES. & MANAGER

The Beauty of its Surroundings is One of the Chief Charms of the
HOTEL DEL PRADO, CHICAGO

A most excellent hotel the year around. 400 rooms with bath. Rates all American Plan.
EDWARD R. BRADLEY, Proprietor. H. H. McLEAN, Manager.

"IN THE CENTER OF EVERYTHING"

The Imperial
Seventh: between Washington and Stark
PORTLAND, OREGON

Every Luxury and Comfort

Complete Equipment
Corridor Service
Rates: \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day
PHIL METSCHAN, JR.
Manager

Merchants Hotel
St. Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Monitor Readers will receive every attention
RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$1.50 to \$2.50 PER DAY
GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

GEO. R. KIBBE - - Manager

SHIRLEY HOTEL
SEVENTEENTH AVENUE AND LINCOLN STREET
DENVER, COLORADO

DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL. 300 ROOMS, ALL UP-TO-DATE.
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artesian Water. Popular Prices.
IRWIN B. ALLEN, Manager

The Chesterbury
PORTLAND, OREGON

RESIDENTIAL HOTEL AND APARTMENTS
Located on the Nob Hill residential district in the midst of Portland's exclusive residences.
CORNER OF 30TH AND KEARNEY STREETS
One block from Depot, Morrison street car. Special attention to tourists. Phone Marshall 784 and A-4455. MISS E. M. ROWE, Proprietress.

HOTEL KUPPER
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District
CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE
ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE

EUROPEAN PLAN—\$1.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY

HOTEL RADISSON
Minneapolis, Minn.
U. S. A.

The Premier Hotel
Opened in 1910
Cost \$1,500,000
Hotel Radisson Co.

DRAPER HALL
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

Particular Attention paid to Automobiles.
Write for rates.
\$3.00 per day up. \$17.50 per week up.

PORTLAND, OREGON—11th and Stark
HOTEL BLACKSTONE
Centrally located. \$1.00 and up. European plan. Rates to permanent guests.
HENRY KOTELDT, Prop.

MONITOR READERS WILL ENJOY THEIR STAY AT

ARBOR INN
One block from Lake Michigan
Sunny Rooms—Every Convenience
EXCELLENT CAFE
Half block to Trolley and Ill. C.
MRS. PERRY, 3728 Lake Ave.—Oakland 4267
CHICAGO, ILL.

Hotel Stander
SEATTLE, WASH.

formerly the Butler Annex, Fourth Avenue and Marion Street.
Very Central. All outside rooms and modern conveniences. European plan. \$1.00 per day up.

CHARLES A. CUSHING, Mgr.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

NEW CLARION
Atlantic City, N.J.—Kentucky av., 24 house from beach. Elevator to street level. Special weekly rate. Booklet. Open all year. E. L. BOYFAC.

CALIFORNIA HOTELS AND RESORTS

HOTEL ROSSLYN
European, 75c to \$2.50
American, \$1.75 to \$3.00
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

NATICK HOUSE
European, 50c to \$2.00
American, \$1.50 to \$3.50
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FREE AUTO BUS
Meets All Trains

Van Nuys Hotel
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. L. POTTER CO. C. H. KNAPPE, Manager

U.S. Grant Hotel
SAN DIEGO - - CALIFORNIA

Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast
Built of Concrete and Steel
TARIFF \$1.50 per day and up. Combine all modern attractions.
J. K. HOLMES, Managing Director.
(For 15 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena)

A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Arlington Hotel Santa Barbara, California

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage
PERPETUAL MARY CLIMATE E. P. DUNN, Lessee

HOUSTON, TEXAS and Her Three Million Dollar RICE HOTEL

A Tourist's delight 52 weeks a year. 500 miles perfect shell road. Just 50 miles to the Gulf; 27 miles to the Bay.

Golfing Boating Fishing Bathing

A Twentieth Century Model of Hotel construction and equipment. 600 Rooms; 525 with bath; 15 State Suites; one entire floor devoted to Ball Room, Parlors, Banquet Halls and Private Dining Rooms. 310 feet Loggia promenade. Roof Sun Parlor.

HOMER D. MATTHEWS, Manager

The Adolphus
DALLAS, TEXAS

A Progressive Hotel in a Progressive City
EUROPEAN PLAN: \$2.00 Per Day and Up
ALVAR WILSON, Manager

THE GUNTER
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Absolutely fireproof, new and modern, beautifully furnished, excellent cuisine, perfect service.
SAN ANTONIO HOTEL CO., Owners. PERCY TYRRELL, Manager.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

HOTEL BENDER
—235 ROOMS—EUROPEAN PLAN—FIRE-PROOF—
A REALLY COMFORTABLE NEW HOTEL
ABSOLUTELY MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL
H. S. SWERINGEN, MANAGING DIRECTOR

The New Monteleone
NEW ORLEANS

MODERN, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan.
Rates: Room with detached bath, \$1.00 up.
Room with private bath, \$2.50 up.

JAMES D. KENNY, Manager.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN NEW YORK AND EASTERN

The Ideal Location The Perfect Appointments The Excellent Table

THE METROPOLITAN
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

THE HOTEL DELIGHTFUL For the Spring Season

Music Every Evening
A week-end trial will convince you of its merits

FRANCIS YARNALL, Manager

CANADA

Chateau Laurier
OTTAWA CANADA

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The new \$2,000,000 Hotel situated in the heart of the Dominion Capital. Accommodation, 350 rooms. Furnished with exquisite taste and comfort. The latest in hotel construction. Rates \$5.00 upwards. European Plan.
F. W. BERGMAN, Manager in Chief Hotels, Grand Trunk Railway System.

THE ANDERSON
102 West 80th St., NEW YORK

Between Central Park and Riverside Drive
Cosy, Modern Family Hotel
One, two, three room apartments, with bath, furnished or unfurnished; leased by the year.
American dining room; home cooking our specialty. Summer transients entertained.
MISSIE ANDERSON, Prop.

PINE BLUFF INN
On the Manasquan Point Pleasant, N. J.

Open through the winter. Apply for Fall Rates.
B. S. WARNER, Prop.

The Blackstone Chicago

The House of Harmony

The Most Talked of AND The Best Thought of Hotel in the United States

RATES

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Single rooms with lavatory | \$2.50 |
| Single rooms with bath | \$3.00 to \$3.50 and \$4.00 |
| Large double rooms with bath | \$3.00 to \$3.50 |
| Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath | \$10.00 to \$25.00 |
| (Each bathroom has an outside window) | |

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS

NEW ENGLAND NEW ENGLAND

"The Home of Perfect Comfort"

Hotel Beaconsfield
Beacon Boulevard, BROOKLINE, MASS.

The Finest Suburban Hotel in New England, Catering Only to the Most Select Patronage.

Equipped with every modern comfort and convenience, supplemented by exemplary service, a residence at the Beaconsfield offers an attractive alternative to the responsibility of directing one's own household, and the prices are not extravagant.

Open the year round for permanent and transient guests. Some accommodation is now available for next winter.

In addition to two lines of electric, the Beaconsfield Station (B. & A. R. R.) is on the property, and there are sixty trains a day to and from Boston.

The Beaconsfield Garage, offering the best possible care for automobiles, has a capacity of 150 machines.

A booklet for the asking. Telephone Brookline 1970. ARTHUR W. PAYNE, Manager

Hotel Westminster
On Beautiful Copley Square, Boston

A first-class hotel with moderate rates
One minute from Back Bay and Huntington Av. Stations
250 rooms, each with use of bath or private bath
RATES \$1.50 up

EMILE F. COULON, Proprietor

THE VICTORIA

A comfortable hotel with an atmosphere of refinement in the very heart of Boston's Back Bay District. Near Library, Museums, Churches, Places of Historical Interest. Boston, Mass.

European Plan
Rooms and Suites with Bath
Write for Booklet and Rates
THOS. O. PAIGE, Treas. and Mgr.

The Hotel Hemenway
Corner Westland Avenue and Hemenway Street

Opposite the Gateway to and Overlooking the Fenway

Within three minutes' walk of Massachusetts and Huntington Avenues and Symphony Hall.

The Hotel where ladies traveling alone receive absolute protection.

Transient rates from \$2 per day upwards. No rooms without bath.
Special rates on rooms or suites taken by the month.

L. H. TORREY, Manager

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

ROCKRIDGE HALL

Open for guests July 1 to Sept. 15. Location high and airy. Tennis, croquet, bowling, shower baths. Pleasant walks and drives. Many rooms with running water, some suites with private bath. Half-hour from North Station. Specialty fine table. For booklet and rates, address ROCKRIDGE HALL, Wellesley Hills. Tel. 21345 Wellesley.

Springfield, Mass.

Hotel Worthy
Under New Management

WM. M. KIMBALL, Managing Director

BOSTON Avenue Commonwealth

HOTEL VENDOME

Distinguished for its clientele, appointments and location. Attractive for permanent and transient guests, and most convenient for automobile parties.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO.

Brandon Hall
Beacon Street BROOKLINE, MASS.

An Exclusive Family Hotel.
Rooms single or en suite, with private bath.
AMERICAN PLAN CAFE
ARTHUR L. RACE, Prop.

COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.
BEACON HILL, OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE
Strictly temperance, quiet, centrally located, superb view; rooms hot and cold water, \$1.50 and up; private bath \$1.50 up. Send for booklet. Storor F. Crafts, Gen. Mgr.

The great number of hotel reservations made through the Hotel and Travel Department show the ability and custom of Monitor readers to patronize high class hotels. Is not the Monitor a logical newspaper to use?

See other hotels on next page.

LEADING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Principia

(Co-educational)

A School for Character-Building

For fifteen years The Principia has been building character in young people—from kindergarten to college entrance. Parents are asked to investigate the methods of instruction and the results accomplished in this school. Unusual advantages are offered here.

SIX MODERN BUILDINGS—Gymnasium with swimming pool, bowling alley and billiard room. Three comfortable, attractive dormitories. Two large, well equipped school buildings.

ATHLETICS and outdoor activities are encouraged by ample facilities. Excellent records have been made in interscholastic meets. A highly trained specialist has charge of this work.

COURSES FOR ALL GRADES—The usual academic studies, besides modern languages, art, music, oratory, sewing, cooking, manual training, and business.

HOME LIFE is a distinctive feature of The Principia plan. All that affects right development and consequent happiness and usefulness is considered. Definite training in every essential of efficient and polished manhood and womanhood is faithfully and lovingly pursued.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT—Well organized, providing training for boys, in habits of industry, orderliness, promptness, regularity, self-control and general efficiency.

CENTRALLY LOCATED in Saint Louis, the school offers all the advantages of city life. Situated in a beautiful wooded park of 10 acres, in the best residential section, it also affords quiet and seclusion.

A prospectus will be mailed on application to

THE PRINCIPIA, Saint Louis

NATIONAL PARK SEMINARY

FOR GIRLS

A Junior College with Preparatory Department, composing a model park village, devoted to progressive methods and ideals of education. Located at Forest Glen, a suburb of Washington. Easily accessible by electric cars or rail. All the advantages of the capital open to students. Preparatory and collegiate studies; complete facilities for Music, Art, Elocution, Domestic Science, Arts and Crafts, Secretarial Work, Library Economy, Business Law, Modern Gymnasium, Bowling Alleys, Swimming Pool, Riding. Illustrated catalogue on request. Address

Registrar, National Park Seminary, Box 176, Forest Glen, Md.

Miss Guild and Miss Evans' School

29-31 Fairfield St.
For commonwealth Ave. Boston 32d year
College preparatory and general courses.
Special advantages in Art, Music, Languages and Household Arts. Catalogue.
One of the Principal districts.
Open on Tuesday and Friday during August from 10 to 1 o'clock.

HOTELS-RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

Copley Plaza Hotel

One block from Back Bay Station; convenient to shopping, theater, and residential districts.
Boston's newest hotel
Under same management
as Hotel Plaza, New York
Prices for rooms and restaurant most reasonable considering excellence of appointments and service
Single Rooms with Bath, \$3.50 to \$5.00.
Double Rooms with Bath (two persons), \$5.00 to \$8.00.
Special prices quoted for prolonged stay.
FRED STERRY, J. C. Lavin,
Managing Director

HOTEL OXFORD

COFFEE SQUARE BOSTON, MASS.
Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of B. & A. R. R. and N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House, European Plan. Cafe. Private Dining Room. A comfortable hotel with large rooms and a first-class cuisine at moderate prices.
CHAS. A. WILSON

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON
Containing 350 Rooms—200 with Private Baths
AMOS H. WHITFIELD, Owner and Prop.

Hotel Brunswick

Boston
H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

HOTEL NOTTINGHAM

Copley Square, Boston
THREE-ROOM SUITE, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the year.
European Plan. Rooms \$1.50 up.
FRANCIS HOWE, Prop.

CAMP MOOSEHORNS

SCHOOLIC, MAINE.
Sports, Trapping and Canoeing. Excellent table. Moderate terms. Congenial and harmonious atmosphere. Address
HASKELL & BROWN, Schoolic, Maine.

Gregg Shorthand

Makes capable stenographers. Attend the largest, best equipped and most attractive shorthand school in Chicago. Positions secured for all graduates. Fall term opens Sept. 2. Write for catalogue giving more information.

Gregg School

34 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Misses Steckel School of Music and Expression

Full courses of instruction in Piano-Playing, Singing and Reading, the latter course including English Language, Literature and Dramatic Expression. Class and private instruction; new buildings; limited number of boarding pupils. Catalogue on request.
304 S. Penna. Ave., GREENSBURG, PA.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES

Ancient Hall, 33 West 42nd St.
Stenography: Secretarial English, Accountancy and Social Amenities. Reduced rates to September. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Garrison Hall

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
Walking Distance Down Town
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

A very desirable quiet family hotel, with all modern conveniences, at moderate prices. Particularly attractive to ladies and families. Long-distance telephones in the rooms, suites of 1, 2 and 3 rooms with bath, by day, week or month; excellent cafe. American and European plan. Special rates to permanent guests. Also housekeeping apartments in our other hotels, 2 to 7 rooms with bath.
For full particulars apply to Manager, GARRISON HALL, Garrison St., opposite Mechanics Building.
TEL. 5355 BACK BAY

Hotel Nobscussett

DENNIS—CAPE COD—MASS.
A. W. MacDOUGALL, Mgr.
Finest Bathing Beach in New England
Excellent Table, Sailing, Fishing
Special Attention to Auto Parties
FISH DINNERS

The Cotochesset

WIANN, MASS.
Special attention given to automobile parties.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
Telephone COTUIT 8201. Garage Connected.
T. H. AMES, Proprietor

CAFES-RESTAURANTS

The Irvington Cafe

ON IRVINGTON STREET
Near Huntington Avenue Station
Superior Cooking in French, American and Italian Style
Management Navarre Cafe. H. C. DEMETER

Windsor Cafe

78 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Cuisine Unsurpassed
Music Evenings and Sunday P. M.
One of the Coolest and Most Attractive Restaurants in the City.

The St. James Cafe

241-243 HUNTINGTON AVE.
Near Massachusetts Avenue
FRENCH AND AMERICAN CUISINE
A BACK BAY CAFE
MODERN UNIQUE HOMELIKE
One of the Coolest Cafes in Boston. Open All Evening Cafe Connected.

Steak, Chicken & Fish Dinners

Also a la carte service. Special attention given to parties. Rooms.
SLEEPER'S RESTAURANT
REVERE BEACH - MASS.
Phone 70 Revere. C. H. BROWN, Prop.

\$25 A WEEK IF YOU EARN LESS

We can DOUBLE Your Salary or Income

by teaching you by mail how to plan and write ADVERTISING and business correspondence scientifically, so that you may all a SALARIED position or establish your own office. Heartily endorsed by the great experts and publishers.
Beautiful prospectus free. Write TODAY to

Powell School of Advertising, Inc.

1584 Maymont Bldg., Fifth Avenue
(Established 1901.) NEW YORK CITY

THE GROFF SCHOOL

Boys and Young Men Boarding & Day Pupils. The Pioneer School for Individual Attention. By means of the individual attention of experienced instructors and the constant supervision of all study hours the Groff School enables its students to accomplish more in one year than many other schools do in two years. No grades to retard the brilliant pupil or to discourage the backward one. Exclusive location. Boarding facilities unexcelled. Special Summer Session for September College and Regents' Examinations. Fall Term (1913 year) begins September 30th. 289 WEST 75TH ST., NEW YORK, Tel. 744 Col

ALLEN SCHOOL

FOR BOYS. WEST NEWTON, MASS.
A School Where Boys Are Made Self-Reliant. Maximum preparation for all colleges and scientific schools. Teacher for every six boys. Music, Manual Training, Drawing, Modern Equipment. Physical and athletic training. Swimming Pool. Athletic Field. Junior School for younger boys. Send for Illustrated Catalogue

STAMFORD PREPARATORY SCHOOL

An ideal boarding school on the coast. Fifty minutes from New York. Only five boys of high character. Not only teach our boys—we live with them. Exceptionally strong faculty. Certificate of school accepted by leading colleges without entrance examination. Physical and athletic training under supervision of an expert. For catalogue address ALFRED C. BONDENT, Director, Stamford, Conn.

LIEDERHEIM SCHOOL OF VOCAL MUSIC

For Young Women. Auburndale, Mass. Ten pupils from Boston. Ideal Home School for education of SINGERS. Instrumental and vocal training. Physical and athletic training. College girls to obtain education, and a SELF-TRAINING DEPARTMENT. Term Oct. 1 to June. Admission any time. Address: MRS. MAY SLEEPER RUGGLES, Principal.

Abbot Academy

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
ANDOVER, MASS.
Founded 1828. 2 1/2 miles from Boston
MISS BERTHA BAILEY, Principal

Chauncy Hall School

ESTABLISHED 1888
Prepares boys exclusively for Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other scientific schools. Every teacher a specialist.
FRANKLIN T. KURT, Principal
Boylston Street (Copley Square), Boston, Mass.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING

PETALOGAT-PROBETZ TRAINING SCHOOL
A KINDERGARTEN NORMAL SCHOOL
17th year begins Sept. 23. Regular Diploma Course, two years. Post-graduate, Home-Making, Primary and Kindergarten courses. Contact with University of Chicago. Catalogue for catalogue address Mrs. Bertha Hoffmann, Supr., Box 7, 508 W. Wabash Ave., 9th Auditorium, Chicago, Ill.

WHEATON COLLEGE

FOR WOMEN
NORTON, Mass. (30 Miles from BOSTON). Educates for the home or the profession of teaching. A. B. degree. Fine location. 17 buildings. 100 acres. Membership limited. Liberal endowment.
Also Wheaton Seminary courses supervised by the College.
REV. SAMUEL V. COLE, D. D., LL. D., Pres.

Suffolk Law School

Evening Department
Four-year course—three evenings a week. Tuition \$60 a year. All classes divided into 6.00 and 7.30 p. m. divisions. Students may attend either division. Registration, Tuition and Friday, 9.30 a. m. until 5.00 p. m.; also Tuesday evenings. LEONARD L. ANCHER, LL. B., Dean, 608-610 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

CHATEAU DE SOISY

A School for Girls. 45 minutes from Paris. Built 1860. Modern equipment. 12 acres park. French home life. Languages taught. Musical courses. University credit. Moderate tuition. Address: MISS DAVID, 1860 Kenwood Park Place, Chicago, Ill. or Director: WILLIAMSON DE VIERME, Soisy-sous-Etrelles, S.-et-O., France

Miss Faulkner's House of Education

FOR THE TRAINING OF GENTLEWOMEN
There are Vacancies for Few
DEDHAM, MASS.
CUSHING ACADEMY
Endowment permits all the advantages of a high priced school for \$200 a year. College certificate. Music, Science, Modern Domesticity. Laboratories. Athletic Field. Gymnasium. Cookery. Write for Illustrated Booklet. H. S. COWELL, A. M., Prin., Ashburnham, Massachusetts.

Develop the Best that is in Your Boy

THE latent faculties and genius your boy may possess will have a better chance to develop in the inspiring atmosphere and moral environments of a school like the Manor School than in the crucible of the public school. Inspiringly situated, with a beautiful seaview overlooking Long Island Sound, this school offers a real home to its pupils. A wonderful combination of seashore and country. Fifteen acres of lawn, garden and orchard. Upper and lower schools. Graduates in all leading colleges. Faculty of experienced, college-bred teachers. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every bedroom. Laboratories and manual training shops. Gymnasium 100 x 50 feet, with basketball courts, bowling alleys, etc. For information and booklet, address LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A. MANOR SCHOOL, Stamford, Connecticut, Headmaster

HUNTINGTON SCHOOL FOR BOYS

THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE AND HIGHLY SPECIALIZED DAY SCHOOL IN AMERICA
Four acres devoted to building and athletic fields. Six buildings in one. Laboratories, machine and woodworking shops. Gymnasium with swimming pool. Bowling alleys. Outdoor sports, including baseball, football, basketball, tennis and hockey. Certificate accepted by the leading colleges and scientific schools. Special help for any boy in subjects he finds difficult. Moderate terms. Visit new and wonderful plant, now open. Address the Director, 312 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass. 02115. GEORGE W. MEEHAN, President. FRANK PALMER SPARE, Director of Education. IRA A. FLINER (Harvard), Head Master.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Distinctly Devoted to Developing Individualities
Genuine, happy home life, with personal, affectionate care. Growing girls inspired by wholesome and beautiful ideals of useful womanhood. The Cape Cod school is exceptionally favorable for an outdoor life, which we make attractive and refining. 100 acres; pine groves, 1000 feet of sea shore, ponies. Efforts are especially made for results in character and education. New equipment. Gymnastics, Music, Handwork, Domestic Art, French, German, Spanish, native teachers. All branches of study. Patient and enthusiastic instructors. Address Rev. THOMAS A. MARRIOTT, Miss FAITH RICKFORD, Principals, P. O. Box 7, Brewster, Cape Cod, Mass.

The Hollywood (CALIFORNIA) School

FOR GIRLS
AN OUT-OF-DOOR SCHOOL
Ideal foothill location. Thirty minutes from ocean and thirty-five from business section of Los Angeles. College and General Courses. Music, Art, Domestic Science and Art. Physical Training; Riding.
SOPHIE SHEPARD HOGAN, Principal, Sunset Blvd. and Hay, Hollywood, Box 1.

THE WATSON SCHOOL

A boarding and day school for girls and boys. Elementary and High School courses preparatory for college. Advantage taken of the educational opportunities offered in a college town. Boys admitted to the Primary Department. Separate dormitories for girls and boys. Out-of-door sports and classes. Delightful climate. Catalogue address MRS. C. L. WATSON, Principal, The Watson School, Berkeley, California.

Munich School for Girls

OCTOBER TO JUNE
Home Life—Music—Art—Travel
—Outdoor Sports
Principals: Miss Weaver and Miss Pattee. Friedrichstrasse 9, Munich, Germany. For information write 1650 E. 53d St., Chicago.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE

For girls and young women. Located within National Capital. Park of 10 acres. Chosen for educational and social advancement. Religious associations, most beautiful home life. Preparatory, Certificate and College Courses. Music, Art, Education, Domestic Science, Languages, etc. on request. Address F. MENZIE, President.

VIRGINIA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. ROANOKE, VA.

In the Valley of Virginia, famed for culture and beauty. Elective. Preparatory and College Courses. Music, Art, Education, Domestic Science, Languages, etc. on request. Address MRS. G. HARRIS, President / Mrs. Gertrude Harris Boatwright, Vice President

THE CASTLE

Miss C. E. Mason's Suburban School for Girls
Tarrytown-on-Hudson, New York
Upper School for girls 12 to 18. Lower School for girls 8 to 12. All departments. College preparatory. High school graduates. Outdoor sports. Athletic field. European class for study and travel. For circular address
MISS C. E. MASON, LL. M., Box 714

THE KENWOOD-LORING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

4600 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.
This school's certificate admits pupils to all Colleges, accepting women. Catalogue on request. Fall term opens Tuesday, September 2nd. Stella Dyer Loring and Helen D. Loring, Principals.

THE COLYER SCHOOL

Primary, intermediate and high school departments. Students prepared for colleges and universities. Special departments of bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting. 1006 Caroline St., Houston, Texas. N. Colyer, Principal.

MISS IDE'S DAY SCHOOL

For young children from 4 to 10 years
OPENS OCT. 1st, 1913
Omnibus will call each morning
For Circulars, Terms and Information write MISS ANNA LOUISE IDE, PRINCIPAL, 327 Huntington Ave., Suite 17, Boston, Mass.

WALTHAM SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Day and day pupils; primary to college; separate fireproof dormitories; pool, tennis, and outdoor sports; 10 miles from Boston; 6th year. For catalogue address GEORGE B. BEAMAN, Ph. D., Principal, Waltham, Mass.

Lasell Seminary

Auburndale, Mass. 10 Miles from Boston
Address G. M. WINSLOW, Ph. D., Principal

Miss Chamberlayne's

Home and Day School for Girls
The Fenway, 28, Boston, Mass.
College Preparatory. General Courses. Girls admitted to the day school at 8 years of age. Address: MISS CHAMBERLAYNE, Principal

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL

EVENING SCHOOL / New York City
Near courts and lawyers' offices. "Bright Method" of instruction. Student can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Class. Send for Catalogue to GEORGE CHASE, Dean

Continental College Institute for Girls—Medium priced, high-class equipment. Brick and steel bldg. Lake, athletic field, swimming pool, College and Young Men's outdoor sports; 10 miles from Boston; 6th year. For catalogue address GEORGE B. BEAMAN, Ph. D., Principal, Waltham, Mass.

THE RIDGE

A Home and School in the country for very small boys.
MRS. WILLIAM GOLD BRINSMADE, Washington, Conn.

In Selecting a School for Next Year

Will you not enlist the services of the Monitor? Our school department is fully equipped to furnish information regarding Schools; Art, Technical and Boarding Schools, Kindergartens, etc., and your request for information will receive our prompt and careful attention.

New England Conservatory of Music

GEORGE W. CHADWICK, Director

SCHOOL YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 18, 1913
CLASS OR PRIVATE INSTRUCTION

Pianoforte, Organ, Voice, Violin and all other Orchestral Instruments, Composition, Harmony, History of Music, Theory, Solfege, Literature, Diction, Choir Training, Ensemble, Wood-wind Ensemble, and String Quartet. The Normal Department affords practical training for teaching.

Languages: French, Italian, German and Spanish.
The Free Privileges of Lectures, Concerts and Recitals, the opportunities of ensemble practice, and appearing before audiences with a complete orchestra, and the daily associations are invaluable advantages to the music student.
Pupils Received for a Single Subject as Well as for Full Courses.
A NUMBER OF FREE VIOLIN SCHOLARSHIPS AVAILABLE FOR 1913.

PIANOFORTE DEPARTMENT

The Pianoforte Course is designed to equip the student for a career as soloist or teacher, or both, and diplomas are granted accordingly. The course includes Sight-Playing, Ensemble, Playing with Orchestra, and the following theoretical studies: Solfege, Theory of Music, Harmony and Analysis, Lectures on Musical History, Lectures on Orchestral Instruments, Lectures on English Literature.

The Pianoforte Normal Course gives all students in this department an opportunity to gain practical experience in the art of teaching without the necessity of going through the experimental period which would otherwise be unavoidable. The Year Book will be sent on application. Office open for Registration Sept. 11th. Address: RALPH L. FLANDERS, Manager, Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. See advertisement of Vocal Department in Monitor of Aug. 30th.



Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

Now located in its new school building, 334 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of a large corps of well known and experienced teachers.

Courses: Commercial, stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course. Every possible requisite is afforded for personal safety, rapid progress, with cheerful and inspiring surroundings.

This school does not employ agents, solicitors, canvassers or runners. Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. Will reopen September 8th.
H. E. HIBBARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

The von Ende School of Music

THE PRE-EMINENT CONSERVATORY OF AMERICA
Distinguished faculty includes:
VIOLIN—Herwegh von Ende, John Franklin Rice, Anton Witke.
VOICE—Ludwig Hees, Helme Margite, Adrien de Romeny, Fernando Tanara.
PIANO—Hans van den Burg, Jean Marie Matton, Albert Rose Parson, Louis Stillman, Sigismund Stojowski, Vita Witke.
THEORY—Van den Burg, J. van Broekhoven, Ludwig Hees, Harry Rowe Shelley.

Morse School of Expression

Oratory, Dramatic Art, Voice Training
MUSICAL ART BUILDING, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Phone Lindell 4890

COMBS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Gives you individual and careful attention. Your needs are considered. On entrance you are assigned to a teacher especially adapted for developing the best in you. Daily reports keep the Director in touch with the entire school. Daily supervision shows you how to work. Your Recitals a week give you ample opportunity for Public Performance.
YOU MUST SUCCEED
We give you a safe, sound, sure foundation. We develop your latent qualities. Modern and up-to-date methods. Economy of time, money and labor. Reciprocal relations with the U. of Pa. Training Courses for Teachers, Public School Music Supervision, Piano Tuning Course, LADIES' DOMESTICS, School of Inspiration, Elocution, Success and Logic. Catalogue 137-39-31 South Broad Street, PHILADELPHIA

Mary Wood Hinman

The Teaching of Dancing
IS A PROFESSION OF REFINEMENT WITH WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES
Ours is the largest Normal School in the West for those wishing to become teachers of dancing. We also send our teachers to prepare Pupils for Festivals and Kirmesses.
Phone Hyde Park 2765
Studio: 1452 E. Fifty-Third Street, CHICAGO
(Write for booklet M.)

St. Andrew's School

Box M, Concord, Mass.
Constant and careful attention to the individual boy.
THOMAS H. ECKFELDT, Headmaster.
SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION
S. C. CURRY, Ph. D., Litt. D., President.
Oldest and best equipped school of its kind in the country. 8th year opens Oct. 2. Write for particulars to Copley Square, Boston, Mass.

COMER'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL

This school has age, experience, reliability, effective methods, and the indorsement of business men, to recommend it; strong, set book-keeping and shorthand courses; individual instruction; no time wasted; employment certificates; fall year opens Sept. 2; send for new prospectus.

THE STANBISH BUILDING

387 Boylston St., Boston (near Arlington St.)

STUDY A LANGUAGE THIS SUMMER!

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, ITALIAN
Can be learned quickly, easily and pleasantly, in spare moments, at your home. You hear the living voice of a native professor pronounce each word and phrase. In a short time you can speak, read and understand a new language by the

LANGUAGE-PHONEX METHOD

Combined with Rosenthal's Practical Linguistics. Send for Booklet and Particulars of Free Trial Offer. The Language-Phonex Method 909 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., New York

Parliamentary Law Classes

for the study and practice of parliamentary procedure.
Private lessons and coaching.
Telephone B. B. 3653M.
MRS. A. W. SAVAGE
44 Ivy Street, BOSTON

Behnhad Walker

Our Telegraph School is the largest on the Pacific Coast. Write. No answer to answer.
PORTLAND, OREGON

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

Display: 1 to 15 lines, per line, 15c; 16 to 25 lines, per line, 12c; 26 or more lines, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

REAL ESTATE

Fisher Hill

Brookline's choice section of individual houses. Restricted against apartment houses and all objectionable features. Large or small lots at very moderate prices. Also one house ready shortly—\$11,500. Another in September—\$10,500. Payments may suit the convenience of desirable neighbors. This community is quiet, secluded, yet but 15 minutes from South Station, and in 1914, but 20 from Park Street. Conditions are ideal for those wanting ease of access and wholly satisfactory surroundings. Plans of land and houses of JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High Street, June, Summer, Boston.

REAL ESTATE

Woodbourne

In Beautiful Forest Hills
FOR SALE—6-7 Room Houses
Latest Improvements, Easy Terms
Charming natural environment, with artistic improvements, combine to make this an ideal, restricted home community.
To Rent \$22.00—\$40.00. Don't fail to see these. Half-hour from heart of the city (5-cent fare).
308 Hyde Park Ave. Tel. Jam. 11444
Forest Hills

Established 1838 Incorporated 1894
Telephone, Oxford 182

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Cornices and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

Eleven Room House In Brookline

For Immediate Sale
This is the end house on a brick block, all light rooms with southern exposure. Well situated and convenient to steam and electric cars. All improvements. Cost \$24,000; assessed for \$15,000; mortgaged for \$12,000. Will sell for \$500 over mortgage. This is a fine house in good condition. See it if you want a beautiful home for small investment.

PATTEE & POTTER
27 School Street, Boston

HEATED APARTMENTS FOR RENT

RAYMOND

Real Estate, Insurance
Central Bldg., Central Sq., Cambridge

APARTMENTS TO LET

GOOD SUITES

124 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE (cor. Harris St.), between Coolidge and Brookline Villages, 5 rooms, \$40.00.
36 WEBSTER ST., BROOKLINE, "Baker Hall" (one-half mile to Coolidge Corner), 7 rooms, \$50.00.
483 BROOKLINE AVE. (Longwood Section), BOSTON, corner of Austin St., 5 rooms, \$28.00.
84 ST. MARY ST., BOSTON (corner Follen St.), 6 rooms, \$22.50.
The above suites are to be let in excellent condition, with steam heat, continuous hot water and janitor service. Apply on premises or to
THE ASSOCIATED TRUST
141 Milk St., Boston. Tel. Fort 1111 1913

HOUSEKEEPING SUITES

of 2, 3 or 4 rooms with private bath, furnished or unfurnished in a high-class building; conveniently situated on one of Boston's prominent thoroughfares, 15 minutes from Park St.; quiet, clean and comfortable; rent includes steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator and janitor service; references required. Apply at office of Helvetia Chambers, 706 Huntington Ave.

CASTLE GARDEN APARTMENTS

Ready for occupancy—484-490 Blue Hill Ave. consists of 12 small, comfortable, modern, 4, 5 large sunny rooms, with main rooms, large reception hall, large closets, steam heat, continuous hot water, tiled bathrooms, polished oak floors, paneled oak dining rooms, rear piazzas, janitor service. Take Mattapan car.

Audubon Road

THE LUCERNE, 8 rooms, 2 baths, maid's room; one of the best finished apartments in this city.
MARTIN L. CATE,
44 Kilby St. Tel. Main 3287.

REVERE

At the meeting this evening the selectmen will endeavor to sift out the charges which have been brought against a local policeman of stealing milk left on the doorsteps of another person.

The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary conference committee have completed arrangements to have an entertainment here, Sept. 10.

WINTHROP

Members of the Point Shirley Yacht Club will give minstrels Sept. 26 and 27 with Thomas Davidson as chairman of the committee. Edward Dunn is the coach.

Otis Winger who is now in Panama as secretary of Joseph Dinkin Bishop, the secretary of the commission, is expected to visit friends here Sept. 1.

BRIDGEWATER

Workmen have been at work the past few weeks getting the normal school in condition for the opening of the fall term. Gas has been installed.

Pioneer lodge, I. O. O. F., will hold its annual fall day at Lake Nippenicket Sept. 6.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Religious Union of the Unitarian church is to have a clambake Labor day on the grounds in front of the church. Frank L. Howard is to give an organ recital and there will be a ball game on the depot grounds during the day.

HANSON

A former members' meeting will be held tomorrow evening at the Congregational church under the auspices of the Senior C. E. Society. Mrs. Thomas Leake of Alberta, Can., has charge of the arrangements.

ROCKLAND

Rockland Grand will hold a class initiation in Grand Army hall this evening. The Emerson band will give an open-air concert at the corner of Union and Church streets tonight.

STONEHAM

The First Unitarian church will reopen Sept. 7.

Lizzie Clawson Jones tent, D. of V., will resume meetings tonight.

ABINGTON

The Rev. D. H. Woodward of the North Baptist church has returned from his vacation.

WEYMOUTH

The Board of Trade will give a dinner in Foggs opera house on the afternoon of Sept. 11.

ARABIC SPEEDING OVER OCEAN

Steaming for Queenstown and Liverpool, the White Star liner Arabic is carrying 113 cabin passengers and 172 steerage, who embarked at Boston for the sailing late Tuesday afternoon from Hoosac docks, Charlestown.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Woodbourne

In Beautiful Forest Hills
Boston's Most Charming Home Suburb
New Steam Heated Apartments
(5 and 6 rooms and bath)
located in attractive natural environment, artistically improved; easily reached (single fare) from city or any suburb.
\$30.00 to \$36.00 Per Month
308 Hyde Park Ave. Tel. Jam. 11444
Forest Hills

69 Gainsborough St.

Attractive Suites of Five to Seven Rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.

\$575 to \$850 Per Year
Apply on the premises or to
EDWARD PEIRCE
94 Milk Street Room 23

RIVERSIDE VIEW

114 Fenway : : Back Bay
Apartments are now ready for occupancy. Tenants may select interior decorations when engaging suite now, without expense. Absolutely the finest and most modern apartment building in Boston, overlooking the most beautiful park system in New England. Suites are of 4-5-6-7 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily.
SNIDER & RUDNICK
501 Kimball Bldg., Boston, Mass.

IVANHOE APARTMENTS

72 GARDNER ST., ALLSTON
Suites of 4-5-6 & 7 Rooms & Bath
Modern concrete construction, with all up-to-date conveniences. Rent \$25.00 from \$32.50 to \$35 per month. One short block from trolley and only 8 minutes walk to all interests in travel. Beautiful street surrounded by handsome private dwellings, in an exclusive neighborhood. Apartments will be shown upon application to the janitor on the premises. ALBERT J. LOVETT, Agent, 15 State St.

The Ericson

373 Commonwealth Avenue
Apartments unfurnished or well furnished, 2 to 5 rooms with 1 and 2 bathrooms. The Ericson is a quiet, homelike, small house whose manager is under instructions to maintain the best American plan table in town.

DORCHESTER APTS.

Seven rooms, bath and store room, in well 2-family house; most convenient location. 56 Humphreys street. Rent \$35. S. E. PARSONS, 734 Dudley Street.

APARTMENTS and Houses—Practically every vacant property in Roxbury and Dorchester is listed at our office. See KEENE'S Wonderful Lists, 300 Warren St., Roxbury. Tel. 363 Roxbury.

FURNISHED APARTMENT near Cottage Park hotel, to let, Oct. 15 to 1st. No children; 7 rooms, all imp. 25 Orlando st., Wintthrop; tel. 1042-M.

EXCLUSIVE BACK BAY apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, elevator, furnished, summer prices; renting for \$100; shown by appointment only. W. H. Snow, 120 Mass. ave.

38 WESTLAND AVE.

TWO AND THREE-ROOM apartments with kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished. Apply on premises.

FURNITURE for four rooms and bath, 2 baths, elevator, furnished, summer prices; renting for \$100; shown by appointment only. W. H. Snow, 120 Mass. ave.

YAMAHA PLAIN—3 room suites, steam heat, hot water, bath, piano, lighted hall, \$25. 389 Centre, cor. Creighton.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—The W. A. King herd of registered Shetland ponies; also farm consisting of 90 acres. 200 South St., Rayham, Mass.

DOANE FAMILY

ELECTS OFFICERS

Officers of the Doane Family Association elected at the biennial reunion held at Nantasket Tuesday are as follows: Robert W. Doane, Toronto, president; Alfred J. Doane, Jersey City, first vice-president; Mrs. Nellie Doane, Dunning, Harwichport, recording secretary; Mrs. T. C. Martin, Quincy, corresponding secretary; Francis Doane, Norwood, treasurer; Alfred Doane, Everett, historian; Mrs. Nellie Doane, South Framingham, and Israel Doane, Jersey City, press committee; the Rev. Samuel R. Maxwell, Cincinnati, chaplain; W. H. Doane, Cincinnati, Miss Julia Doane, Boston, Miss Helen Martin, Quincy, music committee; C. E. Doane, George E. Doane, I. Doane, Mrs. H. Doane, W. L. Doane, Dr. C. Bradley Doane, C. L. Doane, Mrs. Lydia Fisher, Mrs. H. Doane, executive committee.

CANAL SECTION

HAS FIRST CRAFT

PANAMA—The first large vessel to navigate the Gatun lake section of the Panama canal, 24 miles in length, a suction dredge, known as No. 82, left its moorings near the Gatun locks Tuesday morning and sailed under its own steam to a point north of Gamboa dike.

The dredge will begin the removal of 150,000 cubic yards of silt deposited by the currents of the Chagres river.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

VACU-MIRROR

This Mirror can be placed where the light is best, as it adheres to the window pane. It combines all the desirable features in a Mirror.
Space will not permit our telling you all about this mirror, so we want you to try it at our risk. Send for one, and if for any reason you are not satisfied, return it within 10 days at our expense and we will promptly make refund.

PLAIN MIRROR \$3.00
MAGNIFYING MIRROR \$4.00
Expressage Prepaid
AUSTIN SALES CO.,
Incorporated,
18 Vesey Street, New York

ORCHARD LAND—WASHINGTON

FOR SALE
WENATCHER APPLE LAND—Forty-acre ranch, 6 acres in apples, 30 bearing trees, remainder 2 years old; 5 acres in alfalfa; balance hillside pasture; wood to burn; all well watered; long house. Address MRS. F. H. YOUNG, Cashmere, Wash.

REAL ESTATE—PASADENA

FOR SALE—Or exchange for business property modern mission residence on Orange Grove avenue, Pasadena's show place. Beautiful grounds. Correspondence invited. M. E. R., 626 H. W. Hallman bldg., Los Angeles.

REAL ESTATE—DETROIT

G. A. KERKINE & COMPANY—Real Estate, Loans, Rentals, Building, Fire Insurance. 1011 Majestic bldg., Detroit.

NEW ENGLAND FARMS

Chapin's Illustrated Farm Guide, depicting 600 country houses, postpaid, 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

TRAVEL

SHE'S GOING ABROAD
Let us deliver at her stateroom a dainty bon voyage cabinet containing a unique box for each day aboard ship. Circulars to all interested in travel. SOLALIA M. TAYLOR, Travel Specialties, 56 Bromfield St., Boston, Dept. T.

ROOMS

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS for business men or students; special terms for first-class business office, suitable for practicing physician or lawyer. 1011 B. B. 1395-W. Suite 4. Elevator service. Tel. B. B. 1395-W.

BACK BAY—Rooms to rent, good air and light; three doors from car line. Address W. 382, Monitor Office.

BATHS EVERY FLOOR, nr. State House

cool rooms; quiet; rear parlor; bay windows; tourists. 58 Pinckney. Hay 3063-W.

BATAVIA ST., 18—Desirable rooms at reasonable rates. Telephone Back Bay 4078-B.

BERTLEY ST., 249 (near Commonwealth Ave.)—Furnished rooms with breakfast if desired. Telephone B. B. 3539-M.

ELIOT ST., 60 Bartlett St., Rox.—Good location, convenient to cars, churches and library; furnished rooms, reasonable.

GAINSBORO ST., 106—Furnished room for permanent business people in quiet home atmosphere. Suite 4.

GAINSBORO ST., 92, Suite 3—Rooms, nicely furnished, for business ladies; references required.

GARRISON ST., 19—Large and small front rooms, furnished; summer prices; tourists accommodate. Tel. B. B. 4047-B.

Hazelden Chambers, 18-20 Concord sq.—Aisy and attractive rooms for first-class business people and tourists; quiet street (parkway), convenient to cars, c. b. w.; tel. Trem. 2117-J. MRS. CANFIELD.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Single and connecting, large and airy, beautiful, out door porch, steam heat, shower bath; 45 Fenway building. References.

\$2 to \$5 Per Week
706 Huntington Ave.

LARGE cool rooms at 62 Cypress st., Brookline, cor. house; large piazza; convenient to city; board next door; tel. 3857-M.

MARR. AVE., 476—First-class house for first-class permanent or tourist patronage; ideal location. MRS. FAULKNER.

ST. BOTOLPH ST., 100—For tourists or permanent guests; telephone Back Bay 1422-W. MR. DEAN.

ST. STEPHEN ST., 47—Desirable furnished rooms; all imp.; fire-proof garage; references; c. h. w.; hot water heat; tel. 3857-M.

SUMMER BOARD

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—One of the finest views of the ocean, Eastern Point. MRS. R. N. MILLER, Gloucester, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS

COPLLEY SQUARE—Very nicely furnished rooms with good table and service. MRS. SIEMMANN, 17 Blagden St., Tel. 3857-M.

DENTISTS

DR. BRADFORD NELSON POWELL
Has Removed to
128 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON

BAGGAGE ORDER

DROPPED BY B. & M.

Endeavors of the Boston & Maine to prevent persons sending their baggage over the road on mileage tickets which are not used for personal passage until a later date have not proven efficacious, and the management has therefore rescinded its order requiring the owner of the baggage to be on the same train. Officials say they lack sufficient employees to enforce remedial rules. Regular patrons report times when they have been unable to get their baggage on the same train upon which they travel.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Dorothy Vernon

A delicate impression of refinement and the sweet fragrance of flowers is conveyed by the one who has just a touch of Dorothy Vernon Perfume on the hair, fan or handkerchief. Its odor is delightful.
Most good dealers sell Dorothy Vernon Perfume. One ounce size 50 cents; two ounce size \$1.00. Retail dealer does not send us his name and 10 cents for a Bijou bottle of the Perfume and other samples.
THE JENNINGS CO., Perfumers, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

"NEVER SLIP" VEST

ON APPROVAL
Send size and weight, will mail celebrated "NEVER SLIP" Vest. Special half-shoulder straps. If pleased remit \$25. (Regular value \$50). First one FREE if you order six.
GENERAL ORDER CO., Postal Telegraph Building, CHICAGO

The Colored Kangaroo Shoe

MADE FROM
'Success' Brand
WILL PROVE
The Most Fashionable
and Comfortable
Leather this Summer

Quimby's Louise Chocolates

1/4 lb. 25c; 1/2 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.00
"WHOLESALE PRICES AND SWEETENED THE SWEET"

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your application. MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 233 Washington St.

HOUSES TO LET

BELMONT

TO LET from July 15, old fashioned farm house pleasantly situated on main street; modern conveniences; open fire places, steam heat. Apply 30 Somerset st., Belmont, Mass.

FOR RENT at Medford, Mass., 7 Summer st.—6 room cottage house, modern improvements, near electric and steam trains; rent \$25 a month. Apply at store corner Main and Summer, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

HOUSE BY THE SEA TO LET

Well furnished, 8 rooms, sleeping porch and bath; every modern convenience; 30 minutes from Boston by rail. Address A14, Monitor Office.

HOUSES TO LET—PITTSBURGH

11-ROOM DWELLING on Murray Hill ave., E. E.; house in good repair; will paper to suit tenant. Inquire 1414 Keenan building.

PATENTS

PATENT YOUR IDEAS
and make MONEY
Return of ALL your PATENT RIGHTS. ADVISE FREE. LUTELY INSURED IF YOU WISH. BEST SERVICE. JOSHUA A. R. POTTS
WRITE TODAY U. S. and Foreign Patents
505 G. St., Washington, D. C.
626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.
8 S. Dearborn St., Chicago

C. S. GOODING

Registered Attorney
28 School St., Boston Established 29 years

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
New York address 303 W. 150th st.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER

Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.
JOHN C. HIGDON
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law
Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Make money money selling "Nu-Rink" Polishing Cloth for silver and all metals; does perfect work without scratching; quicker than liquids, pastes or powders; costs 4c less; 2 sizes 15c and 25c; grand profits; write for particulars and sample. CHAS. A. BOTTORFF & CO., 7120 Central st., Chicago.

HELP WANTED

THROUGH THIS ADVERTISEMENT the way is opened to the right person to a desirable business connection. Ability, clothes, manners, conscience, energy, are what you need. Write for particulars, place, work, methods, money. Give telephone number in reply. C. A. NICHOLS CO., Springfield, Mass.

TUTOR WANTED

TUTOR WANTED for boy in sophomore and junior studies for residence in a good school; pleasant surroundings; a young college graduate of strong character and ability with highest standard of personal conduct. F. F. MAC NICHOL, St. Stephen, N. B., Canada.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position by a woman of experience and ability to take charge of the household in New York, Washington or the South. Has successfully managed own hotel, all-year house at seashore. F. 569, Monitor Office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, English, seeks entire charge of professing gentleman or delicate lady's household, or assistant in the management of up-to-date household. Write for particulars. W. 628 Monitor Office.

NOTICES

BOSTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS: The Boston Public Schools will be open on Wednesday, September 10, 1913. Examinations for admission to the High and Latin Schools will be held as follows:

LATIN SCHOOLS: On Wednesday, September 10, 1913, at 9 o'clock a. m. Boys will be examined at the Public Latin School-house on Warren avenue; girls at the Girls' Latin School-house on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue. Candidates are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for admission to the seventh grade of the elementary schools. The subjects of examination will be English Language, including Reading, Writing, and Spelling; Geography; and Arithmetic.

HIGH SCHOOLS: On Wednesday and Thursday, September 10 and 11, 1913, at 9 o'clock a. m., at the Normal School-house on Huntington avenue, near Longwood avenue. The subjects of examination will be English Language, including Reading, Writing, and Spelling; Grammar; Composition; History and Civil Government of the United States; Geography; and Arithmetic.

Attendance will be required both days. THORNTON D. APOLLONIO, Secretary, School Committee.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Dorothy Vernon

A delicate impression of refinement and the sweet fragrance of flowers is conveyed by the one who has just a touch of Dorothy Vernon Perfume on the hair, fan or handkerchief. Its odor is delightful.
Most good dealers sell Dorothy Vernon Perfume. One ounce size 50 cents; two ounce size \$1.00. Retail dealer does not send us his name and 10 cents for a Bijou bottle of the Perfume and other samples.
THE JENNINGS CO., Perfumers, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

"NEVER SLIP" VEST

ON APPROVAL
Send size and weight, will mail celebrated "NEVER SLIP" Vest. Special half-shoulder straps. If pleased remit \$25. (Regular value \$50). First one FREE if you order six.
GENERAL ORDER CO., Postal Telegraph Building, CHICAGO

The Colored Kangaroo Shoe

MADE FROM
'Success' Brand
WILL PROVE
The Most Fashionable
and Comfortable
Leather this Summer

Quimby's Louise Chocolates

1/4 lb. 25c; 1/2 lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.00
"WHOLESALE PRICES AND SWEETENED THE SWEET"

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your application. MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 233 Washington St.

HOUSES TO LET

BELMONT

TO LET from July 15, old fashioned farm house pleasantly situated on main street; modern conveniences; open fire places, steam heat. Apply 30 Somerset st., Belmont, Mass.

FOR RENT at Medford, Mass., 7 Summer st.—6 room cottage house, modern improvements, near electric and steam trains; rent \$25 a month. Apply at store corner Main and Summer, or J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

HOUSE BY THE SEA TO LET

Well furnished, 8 rooms, sleeping porch and bath; every modern convenience; 30 minutes from Boston by rail. Address A14, Monitor Office.

HOUSES TO LET—PITTSBURGH

11-ROOM DWELLING on Murray Hill ave., E. E.; house in good repair; will paper to suit tenant. Inquire 1414 Keenan building.

</

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

Display: 1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch.

RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Delicious Baltimore Cakes

and other famous desserts of the South, are flavored with

"VORL"

a delightfully palatable, and perfectly pure flavor for Custards, Candy, Cakes, Ice Cream, Jellies, etc.

VORL is unsurpassed for its flavor, and is more economical than Extracts, because the flavor remains in the article flavored, where Extracts evaporate.

SEND 10 CENTS to cover postage, etc., with your check or money order, and we will send you a trial bottle, or a full quarter pint bottle for 25 cents.

THE VORL COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.



MUSICAL SUPPLIES

MR. PHONOGRAPH OWNER!

Did you get your free copy? Tells all about the Real Tone Diagram. Send for booklet today.

J. H. ELLIS,
411 Peres Bldg.,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PLUMBING

McMAHON & JAUQUES

Electricians and Locksmiths

Tel. 420 B. B.
Established 1898

242 Mass. Ave., Boston, Mass.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS RECORDS accurately kept with new standard parcel post and express record complete in each detail. Special delivery, insurance, C. O. D., etc.; also for express, and absolute record of each shipment; check on stamps, lost parcels, etc.; largest concerns use and endorse; book 5000 names \$1.00 prepaid, return if not needed; exclusive agents wanted. GENERAL UTILITIES CONCERN, Memphis, Tenn.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

Profitable Canadian Advertising Service

NEWSPAPERS—MAGAZINES—BILLBOARDS

WOODS-NORRIS, Limited

Advertising Agency TORONTO, CANADA

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS

COAL—DETROIT

HURRY UP!

And Take Advantage of our QUARTER-OFF SALE of

Furnace Hard Coal Chestnut Coal

7.25
TON

7.50
TON

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Fairview Coal & Supply Co.

Hickory 1221

Hickory 84

EDUCATIONAL—DETROIT

KINDERGARTEN INSTITUTE—Will open September 15, 1913, at 803 East Grand Blvd., designed for the training of teachers in Froebel's theory and practice as adapted to children from three to seven years of age. Including courses in songs, games, simple occupations and the art of story telling, for the use of mothers, mothers' helpers and nannies. Phone Ridge 2947, or write to MISS ANTONETTE SAILEY, 243 Medbury ave., Detroit, Mich.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 750 People's Gas Bldg.

BOARD APARTMENTS

THE Y-ADO-SHERIDAN PARK, 4435-37 Racine Ave.—Family and bachelor apartments for those obliged to board; 2 and 3-room suites, private baths and porches; also single rooms; wholesome cooking; home service; transportation the best, surface and elevated; rates reasonable to permanent people.

HOTELS—CHICAGO

GERMANIA HOTEL, 334 Blvd. and Michigan Ave.—Large, light, cool rooms; hot and cold running water; tel. ex. 1; elevator service day and night; cafe in connection; service and food first-class; rates \$1 to \$3 per day, \$15.00 to \$12 per wk.; must be seen to be appreciated. Tel. Doug. 4676.

FAMILY HOTELS—CHICAGO

THE KENWOOD MANOR, 1134 E. 47th St.—Exclusive family hotel in Kenwood; American plan, \$8 to \$12 weekly; double, \$15 to \$20; home cooking a specialty; Indiana and 47th surface cars stop at door; Illinois Central, Drexel 4232.

APARTMENTS TO LET

2ND APT.—Completely furnished, rooms; mod.; best transportation; nr. park beach. 4841 Madison av. Tel. Drexel 2549.

INSURANCE

SALAMISAM INSURANCE
All its Branches
443 E. 40th place, Tel. 7627
175 W. Jackson Blvd. Wab. 963, CHICAGO

FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
JAMES D. FLOOD, 330 Insurance Exchange, Chicago.

INVESTMENTS

GORDON B. CHASE
Real Estate and Mortgage Loans
Marine bldg., LaSalle and Lake St., Chicago

AUTO TIRES

NORTH SHORE RUBBER CO., not Inc., new tires for sale; old tires repaired. Phone 2587, 1620 Maple ave., Evanston, Ill.

ELECTRICAL

COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE
Electrical Construction and Repairs
160 No. Fifth ave. Tel. Frank 1232

Chicago Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to
CHAR. M. VEASEY
750 People's Gas Bldg.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER?

This FOUNTAIN absolutely removes all impurities. The UNGLAZED PORCELAIN FILTER. WE LEASE AND CARE FOR THEM \$1 Per Month. WRITE FOR CATALOG TO

BOSTON FILTER COMPANY
CHELSEA, MASS., U.S.A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.



HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

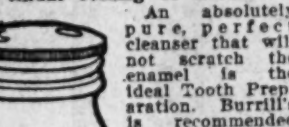


Cleanse Your Teeth With

BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

and you will be surprised at their added beauty and continual feeling of cleanliness.

An absolutely pure, perfect cleanser that will not scratch the enamel is the ideal Tooth Preparation. Burrill's is recommended by Prof. Lewis R. Allen of Westfield, an absolute guarantee of merit.



DEMAND BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

25 cents at all department and drug stores.
New England Laboratory Co.
LYNN, MASS.

THE JONES & HAMMOND UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVER

Solves Your Garbage Troubles

The Receiver Without a Fault

If your dealer does not carry our Receiver, write to us for circulars and prices.

JONES & HAMMOND
65 NEWBURN AVE.
Medford, Mass.

EASY METHOD FURNITURE POLISH

REQUIRES NO RUBBING

It does not contain alcohol, turpentine, ammonia or turpentine, and is absolutely unobjectionable to the finest furniture. Price 25 cents.

THE KREBS-OLIVER COMPANY
Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.
Ask your dealer, or send direct upon receipt of 25 cents.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HALL
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Books audited. Examinations and investigations conducted with the utmost care and efficiency.

33 STATE STREET
Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 1 Madison Ave., Suite 6029.

LAUNDRIES—BROOKLYN, N.Y.

CROWN-ALL HAT CO.

SEVENTH ST. ST. LOUIS NINTH AT ST. CHARLES
\$3 and \$2 Hats
Silk Hats \$5

Pardonable Pride

There is one thing about the CRYSTAL LAUNDRY CO. that every owner must have granted.

No matter how delicate a color or fabric may be, when the handling of it is undertaken by our organization, it is a foregone conclusion that the result will conform to the fullest satisfaction in every detail to the owner.

Crystal Laundry Company

*Phone Bedford 4576 868 to 870 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FOUNTAIN PENS

The Pen with the Magic Button

A TWIST OF THE BUTTON FILLS THE PEN

It's as Easy as Winding Your Watch.

For years this self-filler has been giving universal satisfaction. It is the one pen which is always ready for service. Can be filled from an inkstand or bottle and will not leak or blot.

Equipped with the "A.A." Clip, which exerts by far any fountain pen clip yet produced, these pens are most serviceable and attractive.

Our pens are made entirely in our own factory from the best known materials. Their workmanship is the most scientific and skillful that experienced, high priced workmen can produce. Every pen is fully guaranteed or written to order.

anted. Inquire of your Stationer, Jeweler or Druggist for our complete new catalogue, or write to

ARTHUR A. WATERMAN & COMPANY
22 Thames Street, New York City
NOT CONNECTED WITH THE L. E. WATERMAN COMPANY

SHOPPING—NEW YORK

MRS. VIVIAN M. DEMAREST, registered, experienced shops free of charge for particular and discriminating ladies who desire the best that New York shops afford; send for circular—742 Park St., New York, N. Y.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

W. 21ST ST., 411—Rooms, \$1.00 and upward \$5.50; meals optional; convenient locality; German and French spoken. 2 AUBADA.

LAWYERS

D. W. STEELE, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
115 Broadway, New York

New York Merchants

May send advertising for the Monitor directly to its local representative.
WARREN C. KLEIN
6029 Metropolitan Bldg.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 408 Equitable Building

JEWELRY



CROSS AND CROWN JEWELRY

14K. Gold

Sent by Reg. Mail Prepaid

Whelan-Aehle-Hutchinson
Jewelry Company

Locust at Tenth

ST. LOUIS

INK REGULATOR

Your Printing Will Be Greatly Improved.

C. E. DONNELL'S INK REGULATOR (an ink reducer and dryer) will improve your printing quality 50% at no more cost. If your printer isn't using it, and won't try, change printers. Trial pint, 50c (prepaid by express 75c). Quart \$1.00 (prepaid by express \$1.25). Gallon \$2.00. 5 to 40 Gallons \$2.25 per Gal. 60 Gal. Barrels \$2.00 per Gal. Order today. Mfr'd by

C. E. DONNELL CO., 1310 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

For sale by dealers in printers' supplies

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SEWARD FLAVORING EXTRACT CO.

37 EXTRACTS AND FLAVORINGS, 7 COLORINGS

Sold in bulk and one and two oz. bottles. Ask your grocer, or send 15 or 25 cents and name your flavor. Agents wanted.

5745 Finney Ave., St. Louis.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES



Decency and fairness and quality combined with common sense prices have given this Man-and-Boy Clothing Store its high standing in St. Louis

Werner & Werner

QUALITY CORNER
ON LOCUST STREET AT SIXTH
SAINT LOUIS

CROWN-ALL HAT CO.

SEVENTH ST. ST. LOUIS NINTH AT ST. CHARLES

\$3 and \$2 Hats
Silk Hats \$5

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

HAPMAN BROS.
LOTHES
LEANSERS

Specialists in Dry Cleaning

Good Work Prompt Service

Cabany 1700

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Films for Your Kodak

A fresh supply received daily. Cameras, films, plates and all other photographic supplies.

Your vacation pictures need expert development; we are experts.

Phone and mail orders will have prompt attention.

FRED F. FLAKE,
Photographic Supplies,
226-27 Mornod-Jacard Bldg., St. Louis

PAINTING AND DECORATING

JOHN WORSTENHOLM

Wall Paper and Interior Decorations

Room Moulding, Job Plastering, Whitening and Tinting

915 S. Vandewater Av., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TAILORS

Freedman Bros.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS

Special prices on orders placed now for fall styles.

Phone Lindell 3563
4231 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The St. Louis Merchants

who desire to advertise in the Monitor may place that advertising directly in the hands of its St. Louis representative

408 EQUITABLE BUILDING

LOS ANGELES

ANTIQUE JEWELRY

I buy or sell diamonds, pearls, antique jewelry and old gold; broken jewelry. Write or call. Established 1900. S. S. SCHEFFS, Jeweler, 710 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

EXPRESSMEN

BRINK'S EXPRESS CO.

Expressing and Hauling

353-355-357 Central Avenue, Los Angeles A. P. BRINK, formerly of Chicago

MILLINERY

Ye Old Blue Hat Shop

MEDA LENZ
1004 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

PIANO TUNING—LOS ANGELES

MR. BRADFORD PECK
Expert Piano Tuner
5001 Wilton place Phone 79808

FRED VERY
Fine Art Piano Tuning
Wilshire 1772 Home 556154

LAWYERS
D. W. STEELE, JR.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
115 Broadway, New York

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS

Persons may leave advertisements at 636 H. W. Hellman Bldg.

HOME FURNISHERS

HOME FURNISHERS

Home Furnishing Bulletin—No. 4

With the housewife who appreciates daintiness and correct appointments, the question of Table Linen is a paramount one.

Our Table and Bed Linen Department—a Revelation to Home Makers!

The best Scotch and Irish linen makers are generously represented in our showing of Table Damasks—linens whose beauty of texture and pattern is really enhanced by repeated laundering.

From the simple spot-patterned linens to the most magnificent Banquet Cloths, our stock is complete, and presents a range of choice wide enough to delight the most fastidious.

We carry also a complete line of Towels, Sheets, Pillow Cases and Bedding of every description.

Send or ask for our "Linen and Bedding Bulletin"—a special folder embracing a number of unusual values in linen and bedding,—of worth-while interest to every housewife.

Barker Bros
ESTABLISHED—1880

America's Largest, Most Completely Stocked and Best Equipped Institution Devoted Exclusively to Furnishing Homes and Offices.

716 to 738 South Broadway, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JEWELERS

JEWELERS

Rare gems, fine gold and silver wares, high-grade timepieces—exclusive stationery—distinctive leather articles.

Correspondence invited

FEAGANS & COMPANY

Exclusive Jewelers, Society Stationers,

Hotel Alexandria Bldg., Los Angeles.

Hotel Maryland, Pasadena.

BOOK MARKERS—LOS ANGELES

THE B & C MARKER

A Practical Reference Marker for any book. Made of celluloid, light and durable. Numbers do not erase or wash off. Cannot be dropped out of the book. Do not tear the pages. Special sizes made to order. For sale by book and art dealers, or write to us direct. Agents wanted.

B & C SPECIALTY CO.,
205 O. T. Johnson Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

UB Blackstone Co.

Announce the arrival of many novelties in

Silks and Woolens

for the Autumn

Suits, Gowns and Coats

You are invited to inspect these late importations.

318-320-322 South Broadway

PARLOR MILLINERY

RESS M. HOFFMAN

1312 W. Eighth St. Home phone 557228

Designing and remodeling a specialty. Pattern and Tailored Hats.

APARTMENTS—LOS ANGELES

Pelton Apartments

AS964, 532 S. FREMONT AVENUE. Edway 4599. New, up-to-date 2 and 3-room apartments; private dressing rooms; direct phones; 5 minutes' walk to Broadway; summer rates.

SAN GABRIEL APARTMENTS

947 Francisco Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Close in, 2 and 3-room strictly modern apartments. Large, airy rooms; cool and pleasant. Low summer rates.

CHESTER PLACE APARTMENTS

2141 Estrella Avenue. Exceptionally well furnished 2 and 3-room suites; reasonable rates; exclusive location, opp. Chester park; new brick building. University car.

MALVERN APARTMENTS, 1419 Malvern av.; Pico or 16th cars; near churches; nicely furnished, modern; \$20-\$40.

BOARD AND ROOMS—LOS ANGELES

RENTAL BUREAU

Tourists desiring apartments, rooms or board in refined homes can find a personally inspected list. 642 South Spring st.

WANTED—Children to board in country home; public school, Sunday school and kindergarten advance rates; mother's care. Address 1001 W. 91st st., Los Angeles.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS

BYRNE VOLK

TEACHER OF VIOLIN

Phone 556788. 1317 1/2 Arapahoe St.

National Gallery Gets Seven Howard Gallery Pictures

Seven Noted Works Selected by Lady Carlisle Presented to Increase Public Art Appreciation

NOW ON EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The National Gallery has been greatly enriched by a gift of seven magnificent pictures from the Castle Howard collection, an important acquisition for which the nation is indebted to Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle. In a letter which has been published, Lady Carlisle says she thinks that due deliberation has been exercised in the choice of these pictures from amongst those that were available, and declares that time and opportunity were afforded the trustees to consider upon them and advise in the matter, and expresses a hope that those among the public "who understand art" will indorse their selection. "It is," she says, "with the utmost gladness that I transfer these pictures from my keeping into the hands of the nation, as they will find a safe and lasting home in the National Gallery; therefore, it is with eager pleasure that I hand them over." There can be no doubt that the elect she speaks of, the favored few who understand art, will have nothing but praise for this fine addition to the nation's treasures.

The following make up this noble gift: "The Three Maries," by Annibale Carracci; "A Landscape, with a Shepherd," by Rubens; "Clarity," by Lucas Cranach; "Mariana of Austria, Queen of Spain," by Juan del Mazo; "Portrait of Mrs. Graham as a Housemaid," by Gainsborough; "Portrait of Descartes," by Mignard. Four subjects on one panel, viz.: "The Coronation of the Virgin," "The Trinity," "The Virgin and Child Enthroned with Donors" and "The Crucifixion," with a predella of the 12 Apostles, by Barnabas da Modena. Of these all but the last are from the Castle Howard collection.

The pictures are exhibited for the present on screens in Room X before



"Portrait of Mrs. Graham as a Housemaid," one of pictures given to London gallery

being allocated to their own special schools in the National gallery. All are of surpassing merit. The Gainsborough is nothing more than a sketch in mono-

chrome. It is a portrait, "Mrs. Graham as a Housemaid." The face only is tinted, in delicate tones, and foregrounds the color which would have completed

the work. The picture is exquisite, the merest sketch, and yet it is instinct with life, a marvel of spontaneity and freshness. Next in stature and Venetian rooms, in Barnabas da Modena's wonderful panel with its four pictures, all of surpassing beauty, rich in color, and wonderful in design. It is an especially great acquisition to the National gallery, as the work of this early Sienese painter is extremely rare. It is signed Barnabas Di Mytina, Pinit MCCCLXX and is dated 1374.

The "Landscape with Shepherd" belongs to Rubens' later period, that period so prolific in splendid work, when he lived and painted around and about the Chateau de Steen. It shows a woodland and stream bathed in a shimmering mist of gray with one salient note of red in the shepherd's coat. Across the water meadows the sun is setting in a faint haze. The trees are reflected in the dark water.

Annibale Carracci's "Maries" is a picture with a history; it was once the most famous gem of a collection, the central light of the Palais Royal gallery, and fetched the enormous, indeed almost fabulous sum, for those days, of 4000 guineas.

Then we come to Cranach's august little painting of "Clarity." A truly distinguished and naive example of that master's work. The utmost simplicity of treatment is combined with a sense of consummate knowledge, a knowledge of exactly how to deal with the painting of the nude, and one cannot fail to be impressed by the man's display of technical skill, his sheer desire to let us know how much he knew about it. This Cranach is a possession the country may well rejoice over.

The del Mazo portrait of Queen Mariana of Austria, and Mignard's painting of Descartes complete the list of these gorgeous pictures. We agree with Lady Carlisle in the concluding words of her letter, that the more "one thinks over the happiness of the pictures going home to their rightful place, where all pictures that have stood the test of time and secured a verdict in their favor should go, the more one wants to speed them on their way."

BUSINESS STUDY MADE TO ACCORD WITH APTITUDE

Mr. Small Talking at Salem Conference Advises Early Commercial Course That Will Bring Out Talent and Taste of Pupil

EXPRESSION SOUGHT

SALEM, Mass.—Programs which would give opportunity for training in accord with varying tastes and aptitudes were advocated by Robert O. Small, deputy commissioner of education, before the convention of commercial teachers in the state normal school today. His topic was the "Aims and Methods of Commercial Education in the Grammar School."

From his own experience he discussed the phase dealing with a commercial program offered to eighth grade pupils. This commercial course, he pointed out, gives an opportunity for the pupils electing it to distribute their weekly school time as follows:

Reading, grammar and composition, spelling, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, history, technical subjects, music and drawing, 15 hours; business practice and bookkeeping, five hours; typewriting, five hours; gymnastics, five hours.

"This course," said Mr. Small, "offers some commercial work closely correlated with the regular eighth grade work. It is especially intended to furnish an opportunity for pupils whose tastes are in this direction, to discover their capabilities before entering the high school and to secure some special training in small accounts and business affairs."

"In the instruction offered in each subject we aim to set up a goal within the reach of the pupils served, to develop capacity, hold the attention and to secure

application of the subjects to concrete things. In arithmetic this was accomplished by having all the accounting and bookkeeping of a domestic course conducted by the class. From the purchase of the goods to the figuring of costs, the arithmetic and business paper transactions were originated and recorded by the members of the class. Nearly all the ordinary arithmetical processes were involved and their mastery was accomplished in the natural conduct of this work.

"Concrete problems were based on the financial transactions of the heads of the various municipal departments as found in their annual reports. The bookkeeping dealt with small accounts and practice with the simple business forms. Instruction in typewriting had as its aim the mastery of the machine as taught in vocational courses by means of the touch system.

"From the outset the work was for business and use, not merely for exercise. Social and business correspondence, written spelling lessons, receipts, menus and price lists, programs for social entertainments and compositions comprehend a part of the work which these pupils produced during the year."

Charles E. Ellis, principal of the high school of commerce at Springfield, led a conference on business English and Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education, began a discussion of programs of commercial education for pupils in the third and fourth years of the high school course.

Alexander H. Sproul, head of the commercial department at Salem normal school, took part in the discussion on Mr. Small's paper.

In the afternoon there will be a reunion of the alumni of the commercial department of the normal school, of which Nellie E. Mulligan is president, and in the evening, Frank V. Thompson, associate superintendent of Boston schools, will lecture.

MR. JUDKINS GOES TO NEWTON

CLINTON, Mass.—W. L. Judkins, for the past 21 years in charge of drawing and manual training in the public schools here, has resigned to become head of the mechanical drawing department at the Newton Technical High school.

RADICAL CHANGES IN PLATFORM OF PROHIBITIONISTS

CONCORD, N. H.—Changes of a sweeping kind in the government of the state and the promotion of social changes in a broader field are advocated in a long platform written by a committee of the Prohibition party to serve as the basis of what is described as a "continuous campaign" until the next state convention in 1914.

Aside from the usual declaration of the party, it emphasizes the planks of the national platform for equal suffrage, one term for the President, and government ownership of natural resources, and adds 25 others, among which are demand for reduction of national and state expenditure for military purposes; reduction of membership in the state House of Representatives to 100; refusal to spend public money or give public lands for sectarian purposes; the Canadian industrial disputes law; fixed wages for women; fairer primary laws; disfranchisement after three consecutive years of failure to vote; initiative and referendum; public ownership of public utilities where practicable; state control of water powers; state reforestation; "blue sky" laws, and good roads.

POSTAL OFFICIALS PLANNING MONEY ORDER EXTENSION

WASHINGTON—Alexander M. Dockery, third assistant postmaster-general, is working on a plan to make postal money orders payable anywhere instead of on specific offices as at present.

When the question was referred to the controller of the treasury, he ruled that additional legislation would be required.

Mr. Dockery said: "I believe the money order system of the service would be much more popular. Such a plan would place postal money orders on much the same basis as bank drafts. Holders of such orders would have to be properly identified and the system would be safeguarded in every possible way."

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN BOY, high school education, to learn stationary business. WM. M. L. McADAMS, 14 Federal st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, in Lawrence, very heavy work; must work 12 hours a day; wages \$2.50 per day. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUFFET AND POLISHER—Exp. on jewelry; \$12 per wk.; in W. Somerville. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUSHELMAN, in city; \$14-\$15 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK, young man living in Lexington or vicinity; some knowledge of bookkeeping and mechanical exp.; \$10-\$12 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN; call daily between 2 and 3 p. m.; \$10-\$26 per hour. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CYLINDER PRESSMAN—Opening about Sep. 10 for good all-around man; permanent position; none but reliable men need apply; give references. THE P. H. GORIE PRESS, 110 W. Broadway, Boston.

DEMONSTRATOR (coal efficiency), out of town; 5 pr. exp. on Hawley down draft system; 40-45¢ per hr. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAPERY SALESMAN—CHANDLER & CO., 151 Tremont st., Boston, require thoroughly experienced drapery salesman. Apply to MR. A. CROSSLLEY.

DRESS SUIT CASE MAKER—Exp. all-around man; piece work; in Malden. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELEVATOR BOYS wanted (2)—Must be over 18, American and licensed; good wages; Apply Thursday at 5 to 7, or by letter, JOHN SEGERSON, 140 Boylston st., Boston.

ENGINEER—Exp. on gasoline engine; out of town; \$50 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ELECTRIC MACHINIST—Exp. steam engine work; call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FOREMAN, BOOKBINDER—A1 man with references; \$20-\$25 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR—Night work; must be A1 machinist; nonunion man; in J. Plain. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINIST—A1 man with thorough knowledge of printing press; in the city. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN OR WOMAN wanted for high-grade work in office at Washington, D. C.; exceptional opportunity; give telephone in reply. C. A. NICHOLS CO., Springfield, Mass.

METAL PATTERN MAKER, in Lynn; 25¢ per hour. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, out of town; must be 6 feet tall, weigh 150 lbs.; \$10-\$12 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OFFICE CLERK—Young man with knowledge of provision business; \$11-\$12 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ORDER ROUTE CLERK, in grocery or provision store, Dorchester; 17¢ per hr.; pleasing address; understand cutting meat and fish. Address by mail only, C. SUMNER, 50 Westland st., Dorchester, Mass.

PLUMBER—Young man; licensed; \$12 per wk.; in Roxbury. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PRESS FEEDER (job), in E. Water-town; \$10 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN—CHANDLER & CO., 151 Tremont st., Boston, require thoroughly experienced drapery salesman. Apply to MR. A. CROSSLLEY.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

SCRAPER HANDS—Exp. on steam engine work, in Lynn; 30-35¢ per hr. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, in city; \$10 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STITCHERS—Poking and back-staying; in Everett; piece work. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STRONG BOY wanted to help on furniture trucks. Apply BUTLER FURNITURE CO., 105 Friend st., Boston.

TAILOR—Pressman; American; \$14-\$15 per wk., in Brookline. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TINSMITH, in Waltham; stove and furnace work; \$3 per day. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

UNIVERSAL TOOL GRINDER, in city; 30-35¢ per hr. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—A first-class bushelman; one that can do new alterations and repair work. M. J. BLANCHARD, 29 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Man for general work, small country hotel, open all night; low wages; but a good home. WILLARD L. POTTER, Nauset Inn, Orleans, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced washman for wet work. M. J. BLANCHARD, 29 Worthington st., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Worsted spinners, spoolers, winders and twisters; apply by letter only to HILLSBOROUGH MILLS, Wilton, N. H.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANT wanted for young children in small private school about 5 miles from Boston; also girl to do chamber work; must be Protestant. Address MISS E. J. CLARK, West Medford, Mass.

ATTENDANT, in Cambridge, night duty; \$3 per week, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ATTENDANT AND GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, 2 in family; plain cook; \$10 per week. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPET SETTERS—Exp. on tapestry and velvet; \$15 per wk.; arrange by correspondence. Send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID, first-class hotel in B. R.; \$14 per month, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHOCOLATE DIPPER, Roxbury; \$8 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR of experience to substitute for two weeks. Address Chronicle, Needham, Mass.

COMPOSITOR, Roxbury; \$8-\$10 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRL, on stock table; Winterton; \$7 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FACTORY GIRL, 18 to 25 yrs. of age, making jewelry boxes in Rox.; \$5-\$6 per wk. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GIRL WANTED for general work; white preferred. MRS. J. R. PECK, 40 Winchester st., Brookline, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

FACTORY GIRLS, from 14 to 16 yrs. of age, in shoe factory in Roxbury; \$5 per wk.; hours 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Competent maid wanted in small family where another maid is kept. MRS. F. P. HARVEY, 97 Woburn st., Roxbury, Mass.; tel. 142-3.

KITCHEN WORK—Reliable colored girl wanted. Apply MARTIN CAFE, 761 South st., Boston.

LINEN ROOM WOMAN, experienced, first-class hotel in city; \$22 month, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LINEN ROOM WOMAN, first-class hotel in Back Bay; \$18 month, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS—Hotel, at Winterton; \$4 per wk. & r. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS, first-class restaurant in Back Bay; \$10 per week, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS, hotel in Revere Beach; \$5 week, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS and chambermaid, competent; wanted; must be Protestant; good wages. Address: MRS. H. ELLIOTT, Box 12, Thompson, Conn.

WANTED—Woman for general housework in small apartment and care of children; must be experienced, intelligent, kind; Protestant preferred. L. A. WINWELL, 4 Arborway ct., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

WANTED—Stitchers on power machine making house dresses; expenses guaranteed; willing to learn; good wages and steady employment. IDEAL MFG. CO., Milton, N. H.

WANTED—White Protestant girl who wants to learn to sew and who is willing to do errands. MISS A. J. BLOUNT, 313 Huntington st., Boston.

WANTED—Millinery trimmer, long sea-son if satisfactory; references required. Address or apply to CELIA E. BURKE, 170 Main st., Brockton, Mass.

WANTED—AT ONCE—Experienced stitchers and buttonhole operator on boys' shoes. F. C. HEBARD CO., Hudson, Mass.

WANTED—Protestant woman as all-around cook for lunch room; good references necessary. Apply Monday, or Tuesday, 10 and 12 to MISS DICKLEY, 167 Tremont st., The Cranford Lunch, Boston.

WANTED—by Sept. 1, young lady to learn the dry goods business; must be within walking distance of store and be willing to work hard. Apply to C. A. BOY, 270 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WANTED—Mother's helper about Sept. 1; a neat, refined American girl, 18 years or over; will be paid. MRS. H. P. COLEMAN, 62 Saunders st., Allston, Mass.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced general maid for family of 3. G. C. EWING, 41 Oxford rd., Newton Center, Mass. Tel. 101-W Newton South.

WANTED—Middle-aged general housework; from 8 o'clock until 2. MRS. PETER S. BAKER, 62 Pearson st., W. Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; must be good cook and furnish good references. Apply until Monday morning, 10 and 12 to Mrs. H. P. COLLIER, after that at House E. Navy Yard, Charlestown. MRS. H. P. COLLIER.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

STRONG, RELIABLE GIRL or woman (Protestant) for general housework in private family. W. K. DEXTER, Hillcroft Farm, Sugar Hill, N. H.

TWO CAPABLE SECOND-GIRLS (Protestant), colored or white; must go nights; references exchanged. R. FRANK, 146 Clifton st., Malden, Mass. Call before 8 p. m.

WAITRESS—Smart, reliable young colored girl of good appearance wanted; \$4 week, board and room. Apply MARTIN CAFE, 761 South st., Boston.

WAITRESS—Hotel, at Winterton; \$4 per wk. & r. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS, first-class restaurant in Back Bay; \$10 per week, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS, hotel in Revere Beach; \$5 week, board and room. Call or send stamp for blank STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WAITRESS and chambermaid, competent; wanted; must be Protestant; good wages. Address: MRS. H. ELLIOTT, Box 12, Thompson, Conn.

WANTED—Woman for general housework in small apartment and care of children; must be experienced, intelligent, kind; Protestant preferred. L. A. WINWELL, 4 Arborway ct., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

WANTED—Stitchers on power machine making house dresses; expenses guaranteed; willing to learn; good wages and steady employment. IDEAL MFG. CO., Milton, N. H.

WANTED—White Protestant girl who wants to learn to sew and who is willing to do errands. MISS A. J. BLOUNT, 313 Huntington st., Boston.

WANTED—Millinery trimmer, long sea-son if satisfactory; references required. Address or apply to CELIA E. BURKE, 170 Main st., Brockton, Mass.

WANTED—AT ONCE—Experienced stitchers and buttonhole operator on boys' shoes. F. C. HEBARD CO., Hudson, Mass.

WANTED—Protestant woman as all-around cook for lunch room; good references necessary. Apply Monday, or Tuesday, 10 and 12 to MISS DICKLEY, 167 Tremont st., The Cranford Lunch, Boston.

WANTED—by Sept. 1, young lady to learn the dry goods business; must be within walking distance of store and be willing to work hard. Apply to C. A. BOY, 270 Massachusetts st., Boston.

WANTED—Mother's helper about Sept. 1; a neat, refined American girl, 18 years or over; will be paid. MRS. H. P. COLEMAN, 62 Saunders st., Allston, Mass.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced general maid for family of 3. G. C. EWING, 41 Oxford rd., Newton Center, Mass. Tel. 101-W Newton South.

WANTED—Middle-aged general housework; from 8 o'clock until 2. MRS. PETER S. BAKER, 62 Pearson st., W. Somerville, Mass.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; must be good cook and furnish good references. Apply until Monday morning, 10 and 12 to Mrs. H. P. COLLIER, after that at House E. Navy Yard, Charlestown. MRS. H. P. COLLIER.

OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS

HELP WANTED

but not complying with the rules governing insertion in these columns

MAY BE FOUND ON THE REGULAR CLASSIFIED PAGE

Which Should Be Consulted

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A competent housekeeper for elderly lady residing alone in pleasant location with all modern improvements. LAURETTE TYLER, Westford Center, Westford, Mass.

WANTED—Girl for general housework and to help lady requiring some care; 2 in family. MARY J. CROWLEY, 66 Arborway, Malden, Mass. Tel. 142-3.

WANTED—Girl for general housework, 4 in family. MRS. ELBERT G. ALLEN, 103 West st., Newton Highlands, Mass. Tel. Newton 204-W.

WANTED—Millinery maker, MABELLE, 350 Main st., No. 502, Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. MRS. E. BRIGGS, 3 Hillside av., Amesbury, Mass. Tel. 102-2.

WANTED—Experienced hand folding circular folders, pamphlet covers, folding machine feeders, wire stitchers and gatherers. THE BOSTON MAILING CO., 284 Atlantic av., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for country; \$5 week; permanent employment if satisfactory. In family. Address by letter only. MRS. L. D. JENNEY, 41 Worcester sq., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MAN, 38 having thorough practical knowledge of law, credits, collections, advertising, selling by mail and office management; wants position; references furnished; willing to accept of any position; otherwise, with responsible firm, with opportunity to advance by increasing business. W. H. HILL, Box 415, Columbus, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Refined young man desires situation, private or institutional; to other or country. Address: JAMES CLARK, 62 Columbus st., Boston.

ATTENDANT, companion or general housework; wants situation with gentleman; in family. Address: J. W. B. BOSTON.

BELL BOY, running elevator, etc., colored young man wants any general work. GEORGE J. SCOTT, 63 Magee st., Cambridge, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and office clerk; res. Boston; age 26, single; A1 penman; good exp. and ref.; \$12-\$15 per wk. Mention 10383. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, shipper and general office work; res. Wollaston; age 40, married; good exp. and ref.; \$12-\$15 per wk. Mention 10383. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—Res. Lowell; age 21, single; good exp. and ref.; \$14 per wk. (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOY (19) wants position on farm; strictly temper

WESTERN

PASADENA 3-15

WESTERN
PASADENA, CAL.
BOOKS—STATIONERY
"THE BROWN SHOP"
100 E. Colorado St.
L. WOOD, HAY AND GRAY—UNION
AND FUEL CO., 90 East Union
Phone 2039.
GLOVES AND ACCESSORIES—PASADENA
CORSET SHOP, Mrs. H. J. ...

PERIES and Window Shades—Sam-
son by Mail. GEO. F. LEAVENS, 171
Los Robles ave. Tel. F. O. 965.

AND STEAM CLEANING—The Mod-
ern Cleaning Works. 56 Mercantile pl.
Phone 432.

GOODS AND LADIES' READY
TO WEAR
T. W. MATHER CO., Inc.

ODDITIES, and real laces imported.
Birdsall, "THE LINEN SHOP,"
100 Colorado st., Raymond Hotel.

FLORISTS—THE ORCHID
LEADING
FLORISTS

NO SHOP - ELDRED'S, 170 East
nd St. Phone F. O. 277. Mail and
raph orders promptly delivered.

FURNURE - NOLD FURNITURE COM-
INC. - Both Phone 1181. 65 to
Fair Oaks ave., Pasadena, Cal.

FURNURE and Draperies. Upholstering
furniture repairing. W. W. SWART,
94 W. Colorado St. Phone F. O. 372.

FOR DECORATING AND WALL
PAPER - JOHN D. STAFFORD, 433
W. of Commerce bldg. Phone 149.

FURNISHINGS - BLACKMAN,
Lingerie, Corsets and Hosiery,
Madison ave.

THE CITY MARKET
115 E. Colorado st.
IN BREINER, Proprietor

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
WOOD—Clothes of Quality
37 N. Raymond ave.

LINERY—HOWARTER
High Grade Millinery
Colorado st. Phone Main 544

Jobbing and General Repre-
sentative. JOHN W. ARNI, 238
ave. Phone F. O. 2860.

**PASADENA STATIONERY &
CO., 47 E. Colorado st. Cl.
Clies, Die Stamping and Engr.**

CITY LOANS

WRIGHT & COMPANY
North Raymond ave.
AND RATTAN FURNITURE
KICKERRAFT. Phone 453.
HARDS, 135 W. Colorado st.
H. G. MANICURING, Hair Work
MISSISS SCHAEFLE
number of Commerce bldg.
WALK-OVER BOOT CO.
E. Colorado Street
BEST IN FOOTWEAR
-Crows City Transfer and
101 Center st. Tel. Colorado
orders given special attention.

BARBARA, CAL.

AND GIFT NOVELTIES
THE GIFT SHOP
 103 State Street

CLOTHING
GREAT WARDROBE
 Men's in Clothes for Men and
 and Costs for Ladies.

DRY GOODS
7. TRENNETH
S' FURNISHINGS

MEHL'S. A grocery since
 able establis and good
 State st. Both phones 44.

REALTY

BEACH, CAL.
RIA--KENNEBEC
d Place to Eat
st Ocean Avenue
ACIFIC FURNITURE CO.
and Rent Furniture
Pine Avenue
THE ARK FURNITURE
ture of All Kinds.
merican Avenue
RNES MISSION GRO-
Third St. H. 008 S.S.
Hon guaranteed.
FINE REPAIRING
PSON BROS.

FINE AVE.
 SHOE COMPANY
 e Satisfaction
 ne Avenue
 FINE SHOES
 ES. BROS.
 Fine Ave.

CISCO, CAL.

DER'S Book and Art
 beautiful and interest-
 239 Grant ave.

COUNTRY LANDS
 Established 1885,
 ng. San Francisco

A. ULRICH
Tailoring
San Francisco.

Goods, Ladies' Hand
PPENHEIMER, The
t ave., near Post st.

D. CAL.

pets, etc. GIRARD'S
lete from stoves to
st., Oakland, Cal.

Advertising
that
QUALITY
ISING
nts in
nd Canada

Thursday and
arriving from
ern U. S.
Wednesday and

10c per
per annual
ement is
3 lines.

Stock Market Reflects Waiting Attitude

STOCKS MOVING WITHIN NARROW PRICE GROOVE

New Haven Again the Feature of Trading in Boston and New York, Reaching New Low Price—Mexican Situation

BOSTON PRICES EASY

New Haven again attracted more attention this morning in both the Boston and New York markets than any other stock. There was considerable trading in this security in New York and a new low price was early reached, declining well under 92 after opening off a point at 93.

The rest of the New York market was very dull. It seemed to be waiting for the reading of President Wilson's message to congress on the Mexican situation. At least this was given as the reason for the hesitating attitude apparent and the dulness of business. As an outline of the President's message had been published and it was thought that its general trend was pretty well known to most significance marketwise may have been attached to its reading. However, traders preferred to wait for future developments. United Railways of San Francisco preferred was a weak feature in the early part of the session.

Boston & Maine sold off on the local exchange. Union Pacific rights reached a new low price in the early sales. United Railways of San Francisco preferred opened off a point at 42 and declined to 39½ before midday. The common also sold off. The Interborough issues were strong. The preferred advanced more than a point above last night's closing to 63½ during the first half of the session. People's Gas opened up a point at 117 and rose 2 points further. Westinghouse Electric was up ¼ at the opening at 72 and advanced more than a point further. Consolidated Gas was up ½ at the opening at 132 and improved fractionally.

New Haven recovered more than a point of its early loss before midday.

On the local exchange Boston & Maine opened off a point at 63½ and dropped to 62 during the forenoon. Amheek was off 24 points at 270. Union Pacific rights changed hands at 20 cents.

After the reading of the President's message stocks sagged off, but it is a question whether or not the slight decline and the making public of the message bore any relationship. Business was very dull at the beginning of the last hour.

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

Features of R. L. Day & Co.'s auctions today were: Fifty National Shawmut Bank 220, up 11; two Merchants National Bank 298, up 2½; two Old Boston National Bank 127½, up 2; 10 Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, 235, off 4; 17 Bigelow Carpet 145, off 5; 10 Massachusetts Gas, common, 91, off ½.

Features of Francis Hedshaw & Co.'s sales: Three Peppercorn Manufacturing 294, up 3½; 20 Rights Heywood Bros. & Wakefield 61c, up 26c.

COTTON MARKET
NEW YORK—Cotton opening: Aug 12.38, Oct 12.00, Nov 11.94, Dec 11.98, Jan 11.88, Feb 11.90, March 12.00, May 12.01.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton quiet; prices steady. Middlings 6.84, up 3 points. Sales estimated 5000 bales, receipts 2000, including 1200 American. Futures opened easier, 9 to 10 off, and at 12.30 p. m. steady, 5½ to 6 net lower.

ATCHISON CAR LOADINGS
CHICAGO—Loadings on the Atchison for the week ended Aug. 22 showed a total of 27,657 cars, including cars received from connecting lines. This is an increase of 1414 over 1912.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY. Unsettled, probably showers tonight or Thursday morning; cooler tonight; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled, probably showers tonight or Thursday morning; cooler tonight; moderate to brisk southwest to west winds.

The eastern disturbance center is in the St. Lawrence valley and the western center in the upper Missouri valley and the eastern portions. Excepting showers in the south Atlantic coast section the country has been fair throughout the country during the last 24 hours in the middle and New England states and St. Lawrence valley. Temperature changes have been unimportant.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 62°; 10 a. m. 64°; 12 noon 68°; 2 p. m. 70°; 4 p. m. 72°; 6 p. m. 70°; 8 p. m. 68°; 10 p. m. 66°; 12 midnight 64°.

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany 68°; New York 72°; Buffalo 68°; Philadelphia 72°; Chicago 70°; Pittsburgh 70°; Denver 68°; Portland, Me. 68°; Des Moines 68°; San Francisco 68°; Jacksonville 68°; St. Louis 68°; Kansas City 68°; Washington 68°; Nantucket 68°.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:04; High water, 5:28; 6:20 a. m.; 7:17 p. m.; Length of day, 13:24.

LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 6:35 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| | Open | High | Low | Last Sale |
|------------------|------|------|------|-----------|
| Am Ag Chem | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ |
| Amalgamated | 73½ | 74½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| Am Can | 34½ | 35½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| Am Car Fr | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |
| Am Cities pf | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| Am Cotton Oil | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| Am H & L pf | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| Am Loco | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| Am Smelting | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| Am Smelting pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Am Steel pf | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ |
| Am Sugar | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| Am T & T | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ | 130½ |
| Atchison | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| At Coast Line | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ | 121½ |
| Bald Coal | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Balt & Ohio | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| Beth Steel | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Beth Steel pf | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| Brooklyn R T | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| Can Pac | 219 | 219½ | 218½ | 218½ |
| Cent Leather | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| Cent Leather pf | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| Chgo & N W | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| Chgo & N W pf | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ |
| Chi N & W | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| Chino | 40½ | 40½ | 39½ | 40 |
| CCC & St L | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Con Gas | 132 | 132½ | 132 | 132½ |
| Corn Prod | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| Deere & Co pf | 95 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| Deer pf | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Erie | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| Gen Electric | 145½ | 145½ | 145½ | 145½ |
| Goodrich | 29½ | 29½ | 29 | 29 |
| Gor No pf | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ | 127½ |
| Harvester of N J | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Illinois Cent | 107 | 107 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Missouri Pacific | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| Insulation | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| Inter-Met | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| Inter-Met pf | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| Kan & Tex | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| Kan City So pf | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Lehigh Valley | 155 | 155 | 154 | 154 |
| Mex Petrol | 57 | 57½ | 57 | 57 |
| Missouri Pacific | 31 | 31½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| N & St L | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| N Y C & H | 93 | 93 | 92½ | 92½ |
| N Y C & H pf | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| Nor & West pf | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| Northern Pac | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| Pac Mail | 21½ | 21½ | 21 | 21 |
| Pac T & T | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| Pennsylvania | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| People's Gas | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| Pitts Coal | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| Pitts Steel pf | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Ray Co | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ |
| Reading | 161½ | 161½ | 160½ | 160½ |
| Rep I & S | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| Rock Island | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| Rock Island pf | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Ry S | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| Sears-Robuck | 177½ | 177½ | 177½ | 177½ |
| Southern | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| Southern Pacific | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| Southern Ry pf | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| St L & S F pf | 94 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Tenn Copper | 31½ | 31½ | 31 | 31 |
| Texas Co | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ | 124½ |
| Texas Pacific | 17 | 17 | 16 | 16 |
| Union Pac | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| Union Pac pf | 153½ | 153½ | 152 | 152½ |
| Un Ry of SF | 22½ | 22½ | 21 | 21 |
| Un Ry of SF pf | 42 | 42 | 39½ | 39½ |
| U S C I P | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| U S C I P pf | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| U S Rubber | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| U S Steel | 63½ | 63½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| U S Steel pf | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| Utah Copper | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| Wabash pf | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Westinghouse | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| Woolworth | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |

*Ex-dividend.

ROAD TO ISSUE THIRTY MILLION DOLLAR BONDS

To cover cost of construction the New York Connecting Railroad Company will issue \$30,000,000 bonds. For the company's immediate necessities, however, it will sell \$11,000,000 4½ per cent three-year notes. Application for both these issues has been made to the New York public service commission.

The New York Connecting Railroad Company has \$3,000,000 capital, divided into 30,000 shares, of which the New Haven Railroad Company owns 15,000 shares and the Pennsylvania Railroad the balance. The company was formed to connect these two railroads by bridging Hell Gate in New York, affording a through route between New England points and the Pennsylvania system.

President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Company, who filed the petition, states therein that the proposed issue of \$30,000,000 bonds would be covered by a mortgage running to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. The New York Connecting Company, he said, operates under a New York charter and will connect the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, and thereby the New Haven Railroad with railroads of the Long Island Railroad Company, and the Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal Railroad Company, which in turn would effect connections with the Pennsylvania system.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for the day compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912:

1913 1912

Exchanges \$20,619,810 \$19,824,916

Balances 1,032,368 1,052,560

United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$58,592.

BUSINESS IN LONDON TODAY UNIMPORTANT

Market Prices Show Hesitancy Although Fairly Steady—Operators in American Railways Are Moving Cautiously

CANADIAN PACIFIC OFF

LONDON—Markets opened better today and remained steady; copper rather better.

(By Boston Financial News)

LONDON—At the end of the session the markets were narrow and mixed. Consols were firm on expectations of another strong weekly report of the Bank of England tomorrow.

It is estimated that Belfast concerns have taken out riot insurance of £15,000,000 and the rate has jumped to nearly 1 per cent.

Home rails were inclined to sag. While trading in Americans was light the undertone was steady. There was little interest in Canadian Pacific. A firm tone was noted in foreigners and mines.

Improvement in the market for the staple was responsible for a better tone in rubber shares. At the auction sales prices for crude rubber rallied.

De Beers up ¼ net at 21-18.

Rio Tinto up ¼ at 78½.

PARIS—Bourse closed firm.

BERLIN—Bourse was firm at the close.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

| | Advance |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Consols money | 74 |
| do account | 74 |
| Amalgamated | 74 |
| Atchison | 96 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 105 |
| Canadian Pacific | 110 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 105 |
| Chicago Great Western | 105 |
| St. Paul & Northern Pacific | 105 |
| Denver & Rio Grande | 105 |
| Erie | 105 |
| Illinois Central | 105 |
| Louisville & Nashville | 105 |
| New York Central | 105 |
| Norfolk & Western | 105 |
| Ontario & Western | 105 |
| Pennsylvania | 105 |
| Reading | 105 |
| Southern Railway | 105 |
| Union Pacific | 105 |
| United States Steel | 105 |
| Wabash | 105 |
| Westinghouse | 105 |

*Decline.

DIVIDENDS

The New York Edison Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its stock, payable Sept. 13.

Norfolk Southern railway declared its regular quarterly dividend of one half of 1 per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.

The Demerara Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. This is a reduction of one quarter of 1 per cent since the previous disbursement.

The directors of the National Sugar Refining Company will meet early next week for dividend action. The usual quarterly disbursement of 1½ per cent is expected.

California Railway & Power Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Chilis Company declared its regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent on its common stock and of 1½ per cent on its preferred. Both payable Sept. 10 to stock of record Sept. 3.

Directors of the Lincolnton Light Company of Chicago have declared dividends of one half of 1 per cent on the common stock and of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, both being designed as quarterly payments. Each distribution is payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 10 and transfer books will not be closed.

CRANBERRY CROP WILL BE LARGE

All indications would seem to point this year to the biggest cranberry crop on record down on Cape Cod. Last year's crop amounted to over 125,000 barrels, a considerable increase over the previous year, and required 1000 freight cars. Probably 1500 cars will be needed to move this year's crop, and its value should run well over \$1,000,000.

Only New Jersey and Wisconsin really attempt to compete with Cape Cod berries, but the latter are generally recognized as surpassing all others now in quality. New Jersey's crop last year amounted to about 140,000 barrels, but this was not as large as the previous year's whereas the Cape Cod crop showed a decided increase. Wisconsin's crop was 45,000 barrels. Cape Cod berry bogs now cover over 6000 acres.

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK—Curb market quiet and easy: Anglo American, 19½@20; Manhattan, 1½@1½; Nipissing, 8½@9; Kerr Lake, 3½@3½.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| | Open | High | Low | Sale |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Adventure | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Albion | 276 | 276 | 276 | 276 |
| Alaska Gold | 18 1/8 | 18 1/8 | 18 1/8 | 18 1/8 |
| Alcomah | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Amalgamated | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |
| Am Ag Chem | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 | 44 1/2 |
| Am Pneumatic | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Am Pneumatic pf | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| Am Sugar | 110 | 110 1/2 | 110 | 110 |
| Am Sugar pf | 115 1/2 | 115 1/2 | 115 | 110 |
| American Tel | 130 | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 |
| Am Woolen pf | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| Am Zinc | 20 1/2 | 21 | 20 1/2 | 21 |
| Arts Com | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Atchison | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| At Gulf & W I | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |
| At Gulf & W I pf | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Boston & Albany | 199 | 199 | 199 | 199 |
| Boston Elevated | 89 | 89 | 88 | 88 |
| Boston & Maine | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 62 | 62 |
| Butte & Balaklava | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Butte & Sup | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Calumet & Ariz | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| Calumet & Hecla | 410 | 410 | 410 | 410 |
| Copper Range | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
| East Butte | 11 1/2 | 12 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| General Elec | 145 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 145 1/2 |
| Greene-Cannan | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Greene-Cannan pf | 35 | 35 | 33 | 33 |
| Insulation | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| Lake Copper | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Mass Elec pf | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 |
| Mass Gas | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| Mass Gas pf | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| Mayflower | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| Nipissing | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| N Y N H & H | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 92 | 92 |
| New Haven | 24 | 24 | 2 | 2 |
| North Butte | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Oldway | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Oscoda | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Quincy | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Ray Cons | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 | 19 |
| Santa Fe | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 |
| Shannon | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 6 1/2 |
| Shattuck & Ariz | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| St Paul & Boston | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 2 1/2 |
| Superior | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Swift & Co | 105 | 105 | 104 1/2 | 105 |
| Torrington pf | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Trinity | 44 | 44 | 4 | 4 |
| Tuolumne | 76 | 76 | 74 | 74 |
| Union Pacific | 20 | 22 | 15 | 15 |
| United Fruit | 170 | 170 1/2 | 170 | 170 |
| Un Shobn | 50 | 50 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| U S Smelting | 36 1/2 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| U S Smelting pf | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| U S Steel | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| U S Steel pf | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| U S Steel pf | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| H McElwain | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 |
| Inchon | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 |

World's News of Industries and Finance

MILL MEN'S TAKINGS OF WOOL ARE MAINLY IN SMALL LOTS

Aggregate Purchases, However, Are of Greater Volume Weekly Than for Some Time Previous, and the Outlook for New Business Has Improved Appreciably

In the Boston wool trade there is a fair degree of activity, if recent transactions are contrasted with the amount of business current heretofore during the year from week to week. Mill men are taking good sample lots and are laying the foundation for the acquisition of still larger lots, apparently, to keep their looms going on orders.

It is pretty well understood that the initial orders for the lightweight season were fully as voluminous as had been expected. The need of considerable wool is indicated, and the market has assumed more importance since the opening of fabrics earlier in the month.

The period of mill vacations is practically over, too, and in a number of instances the shutdown of factories was prolonged enough to make quite a difference in output. It is believed that there is little accumulation of mill holdings and that orders in hand for goods will necessitate steady purchasing of new domestic clips to transform into worsted and woolen cloth.

Although remaining nominally the same, buyers find that on graded wool offerings the price is somewhat firmer. It cannot be said that there is an advance in quotations, but there certainly is a more confident tone and the market seems more optimistic.

The most pronounced feature is the tendency to buy in small lots, comparatively speaking, and buy often. There is ever present the possibility of a slump later on in the general business situation, which would disturb wage-earners and curtail the buying of all kinds of wearing apparel. That the manufacturers have this continually in mind is apparent enough from the general attitude on the question of securing wool supplies in large volume for the season's runs.

There is an entire absence of the apprehension sometimes observed in the market as to availability of sufficient supplies. Everybody seems to expect to obtain all the stock that may be needed and to obtain it at a reasonable price. Estimates of shortage in the clip in some sections fail to have the disturbing result that such announcements ordinarily produce. Buyers calculate that considerable shortage could be reported without appreciable effect on values.

Buying continues, therefore, of the character that indicates taking almost

wholly for actual immediate needs. While this is to a certain extent a hopeful sign, the dealers, naturally, would prefer to see less cautious action on the part of their customers, and a larger outlet for the stock that is steadily coming forward.

But if the size of individual transfers is not entirely satisfactory, the aggregate is encouraging and appears likely to become still more so. There is a fair prospect now of a steady demand for several weeks to come for desirable grades of domestic wool and for no small amount of available foreign offerings.

The call is mainly for territory wools, although a little more inquiry for fleeces appears to be developing. There is not a superabundance of fleeces here, the buying in primary markets having been light on account of the firmness of growers.

In the event of a pronounced and more urgent call for wool of this type a firmer market may be established therefor, and more buying in Ohio and Michigan and other sections producing such wool will be possible. At ruling prices here compared with producers' asking figures, there is small margin of profit for the eastern wool merchant.

For Ohio XX and above the range is given as 26@27c, but the lower figure is nearer the obtainable market price. For fine washed delaine the quotation is 27@28c.

For territory wools the price is unchanged. Scoured stock is figured at close to 50c for fine and fine medium, with Montana running a little above that level and clips from sections farther south a little under, as a rule. For fine staple territory the quotation is 54@56c, scoured basis.

Pulled and scoured stock is in fair demand, with B super quoted at 42@45c, A super 40@50c, and fine A and extra super from 50c up to 55c.

Little wool is taken out of bond, but some imported stock is wanted now that all wools are moving a little more freely. For South American lincolns the quotation is around 34@35c.

In the goods market, conditions continue as previously outlined. The orders for spring of 1914 are sufficient to keep manufacturers employed to a fair extent, and a moderate amount of repeat orders is expected to show up later. The mills are more active now than they have been before for quite a while.

REJUVENATION OF THE WABASH IS NOW BEING ACCOMPLISHED

NEW YORK—The heretofore run-down Wabash will shortly, under current performance, furnish less cause for financial sympathy. In the past year it has been respectably clothed and given three square meals a day.

This cost about \$14,000,000, which at 5 per cent interest represented an actual running expense of \$700,000, but has been more than justified by the property's rejuvenation and an increase of \$3,414,000, or 12.02 per cent in gross, and \$1,877,000, or 34.96 per cent in net.

Operating charges actually decreased 1 per cent of gross earnings, in spite of the fact that maintenance expenditures increased \$400,000. Transportation ratio, the cost of moving traffic, was reduced 1.3 per cent of gross, and the management expects when all of the new improvements are in working service, in the current year, the reduction in the cost of carrying traffic will be no less than 5 per cent of gross.

The pronounced improvement in the company's affairs is making reorganiza-

tion plans more simple. The bankers who have this matter in charge expect to get the reorganization under way and out of the way before the new year.

Much has been done toward clearing away preliminary details. The block of \$3,500,000 refunding 4s sold at auction went to the bankers who are handling the reorganization. So will the block of \$3,000,000 4s which were deposited under the defaulted 4½ per cent notes when these are sold at auction. The property will be reorganized under this mortgage.

About \$25,000,000 cash will be needed for reorganization purposes to pay off receivers certificates, outstanding debts and furnish new capital. Most of this will necessarily be contributed by stockholders under an assessment of between \$20 and \$25 per share. The original plan to assess the stocks here \$40 a share has been discarded, as has also the plan to pay off the refunding bondholders 50 per cent in cash and 50 per cent in new securities.

MARKED INCREASE IN BENGAL OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

(By the Eastern Press Cuttings Bureau, Calcutta)

CALCUTTA, India.—The annual report on the working of the Indian companies act, VII, of 1882, and the societies registration act XXI, of 1860 in Bengal for 1912-13, states:

The number of companies limited by shares working at the close of the year was 847, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs.74,49,16,900 and paid up capital of Rs.27,08,01,086, against 745 companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs.82,69,60,700, and paid up capital of Rs.26,47,57,634 of the previous year. The United Medical Stores, Ltd., registered in Calcutta on Jan. 19, 1912, file, its notice of situation of the registered office with the registrar of joint-stock companies, Bihar and Orissa, and accordingly the company was transferred to the registrar of that province during the year of report.

During the year of report and the preceding year the increase in the number of companies was very marked. Out of a total number of 847 companies now in the list, not less than 259 were registered during the year of report and the preceding year. The number of companies registered during the year was 138, against 126 of the preceding year, of which 135 were limited by shares, and three were limited by guarantee, against 124 limited by shares and two limited by guarantee, of the previous year. Out

of 135 new companies limited by shares, 21 were promoted by Europeans, 10 jointly by Europeans and Indians and 104 by Indians.

IOWA REPORTS FAVORABLE CROPS

DES MOINES—Iowa will produce 330,000,000 bushels of corn this year, according to state bureau, with normal weather the remainder of the season.

High temperatures made weather oppressive the first four days of the past week. The last three days were clear, cool and pleasant. Rainfall was unevenly distributed, but was generally ample except in southwestern district.

Corn is making rapid advancement toward maturity. Some early planting will be safe from frost by end of the week. While corn has been partially injured by drought, especially in southern districts, the state as a whole will produce a full average crop with normal weather the remainder of the season. Average yield will not be less than 35 bushels per acre. Rapid progress has been made in threshing, and it is nearly finished over southern half of the state. The average yields are being maintained where rainfall has been sufficient. Fall plowing and preparation of ground for fall seeding is being pushed. Pastures have been greatly benefited.

COMPANY DOING SIXTY MILLION DOLLAR TRADE

Procter & Gamble Company Distributing Large Dividends to Shareholders Annually—Was Financed in New England

NET PROFITS LARGE

It is sometimes surprising to learn the magnitude of the business transacted by what may be called the "outside industrial" enterprises for the most part not in the popular eye. Few persons would imagine off hand that the gross business of the Procter & Gamble Company, the big soap manufacturers, exceeded \$50,000,000. As a matter of fact, the gross sales in 1912 were over \$55,000,000 and for 1913 will probably come very close to \$60,000,000.

Procter & Gamble was financed in its beginning through a leading Boston banking house and in large measure with New England money. It has been one of the most astonishing of industrial successes.

At present the company is paying 10 per cent annual cash dividends on its \$14,250,000 common stock, together with a 4 per cent extra, payable annually in stock. Based on the current market price of the common of \$550 bid, this stock dividend amounts to over \$20 per share, making an actual return of over \$36 per year provided a stockholder cared to dispose of his common stock taken for dividends.

It is understood that last year the Procter & Gamble Company made a balance of net profits equal to between 26 and 27 per cent on the common, after taking out the \$180,000 in dividends on the small issue of \$2,250,000 preferred.

The ratio of net profits to gross was, therefore, only about 7 per cent, but this relatively low manufacturing yield is explained by the fact that at present an excessive amount is being spent in advertising one of the company's new products.

Procter & Gamble are probably the largest soap makers in the world, a position which has generally been accorded to one or two English concerns. Besides soap and "crisco," the company is also a large producer of glycerine.

At the present time, measured by the market price of its stocks, the company is selling in the market for the equivalent of something over \$75,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

World's production of wheat this year is expected to show an increase of 3.9 per cent.

San Francisco has voted to issue \$3,500,000 bonds to extend municipal street railway system in competition with United Railroads.

Chicago & Alton is building a cut-off, which will materially shorten its St. Louis & Kansas City freight route, doing away with excessive grades.

Canada Iron Corporation of Ft. William, Ont., one of largest of its kind in the world, is in voluntary liquidation. Company probably will be reorganized and expanded.

Total value of free and dutiable goods remaining in bonded warehouses for district of New York on July 31, 1913, was \$67,901,078, as compared with \$68,827,654, for June, 1913.

Montreal advises states that Canadian Express Company will shortly sever all connection with American and National express companies, which will do an independent business in Canada.

There has been a recent slight movement in steel industry, concessions averaging \$1 to \$4 a ton having produced considerable new business, and steel mills on the whole are operating at about 2 per cent more capacity than 10 days ago.

Telephone despatching for train movements is now used on 70,000 miles of railroad in this country, resulting in increase of 40 per cent in despatchers' work, saving of an hour and a half in running time of all freight trains, and of \$14,000 yearly for each 150-mile section.

Bond and note issues of leading railroad and industrial corporations maturing in September, as compiled by New York Journal of Commerce, aggregate \$11,217,000, as compared with \$28,900,000 previous month and \$7,660,000 in September last year.

Russian government is encouraging private capital to undertake construction in that empire, which prior to Japanese war was wholly done by the state. Official statement says selling price of bonds for building new and developing existing private roads has gradually advanced. In 1908 highest was \$4; in 1909, \$6; in 1910, \$8; in 1911, \$10; and in 1912, \$12 (4½ per cent bonds).

CHICAGO DOING BIG MEAT TRADE

CHICAGO—Consumption of lard is increasing and some packers are figuring on a decrease in production. Hog prices averaged \$1.10 last week, or 25 cents lower than previous week, and 20 cents under last year.

The business in meats is on a large scale. The South is a good buyer, and Europe probably will increase its orders for lard in the next few weeks.

WHY BIG FOUR HAD TO PASS ITS DIVIDEND

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, commonly known as the Big Four, which has passed the dividend on its preferred stock, is one of the big lines making up the New York Central system. Its mileage totals over 2000.

The company has outstanding \$10,000,000 5 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock and \$47,056,300 common. The preferred had received its regular dividends since 1891 except in 1897, when only 2½ per cent was paid.

The common stock received 4 per cent from 1902 to 1907, but was passed in September, 1908. Payments were resumed January, 1910, with a 2 per cent declaration, which was followed by 2 per cent in September. Since that time no disbursements have been made.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern owns \$30,207,700 of the total \$47,056,300 common stock outstanding, a 64 per cent control.

Preferred dividends of "Big Four" call for only \$500,000, and in years gone by have been always covered from twice to five times over. In the year ended Dec. 31, 1912, a surplus was earned of \$2,344,352, sufficient to provide the preferred dividend and leave a balance equal to almost 4 per cent on the common stock.

The spring floods were known to have seriously affected Big Four, but it was not expected that the preferred dividend would be endangered.

In April, as a result of the disaster, operating expenses and taxes actually exceeded gross revenues by \$485,000, and May showed a net income of only \$158,000, compared with \$365,000 a year ago. The six months ended June last showed net after taxes of \$1,049,863, compared with \$2,317,743, a loss of \$1,267,879.

The common stock, on the announcement of the suspension of the preferred dividend, broke from 40 to below 35. The preferred is most inactive and no sales were made.

SELLING OF THE HAVEN STOCK

Beginning with Friday last, the day on which New Haven shareholders authorized the issue of new convertible bonds, the stock has been under severe pressure, declining from 99½ to below 92. A variety of influences have worked to the detriment of this best known, if not most popular, New England security, among which may be mentioned:

1. Selling by stockholders for purpose of reinvesting in new convertible bonds.
2. Selling induced by definite knowledge that road will report \$4,000,000 deficit after dividends for past fiscal year, or earnings equal only to 5½ per cent on capital stock.
3. Speculative selling.
4. Selling induced by fear that opposition to approval by Massachusetts public service commission may obstruct new bond issue and thus place the road "in a hole."

Undoubtedly the first-named consideration is the weightiest.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—A slightly easier undertone developed in both the Savannah and New York turpentine markets yesterday, in consequence of a falling off in the demand in these centers, and local operators generally lowered their prices to 42½ cents per gallon ex-yard, though a few holders here continued to hold out for 43¢45¢. Only a small jobbing business was transacted at the lowest figure.

Rosin—There is still a moderate demand for the common and good-strained description of this gum, but in the hope of augmenting the buying movement, some local operators are now offering this grade as low as \$4.15, though a majority of holders continue to ask a minimum of \$4.20, while demanding \$4.30 in some instances. The low grades are generally moving fairly well for this season of the year, but the pale varieties remain devoid of all except a light jobbing inquiry. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$4.20@4.30, Graded B \$4.20@4.40, D \$4.30@4.50, E \$4.35@4.55, F \$4.40@4.65, G \$4.45@4.70, H \$4.50@4.75, I \$4.55@4.80, J \$4.60@4.85, K \$4.65@4.90, L \$4.70@4.95, M \$4.75@5.00, N \$4.80@5.10, O \$4.85@5.20, P \$4.90@5.30, Q \$4.95@5.40, R \$5.00@5.50, S \$5.05@5.60, T \$5.10@5.70, U \$5.15@5.80, V \$5.20@5.90, W \$5.25@6.00, X \$5.30@6.10, Y \$5.35@6.20, Z \$5.40@6.30.

Tar and pitch—Kiln-burned tar is still in moderate request and is being well maintained at \$6.75 by most local holders, though available in at least one quarter at \$6.50. There is no retort tar obtainable at any figure. Pitch is dull and almost neglected, though still offered at \$4.25@4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine spirits, 29s 9d. Rosin, American standard, 10s 6d. Rosin, American, fine, 17s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady, good, \$3.60. Spirits steady, machine 38c. Turpentine firm, hard \$2, soft \$2.75, virgin \$2.75. Tar firm, \$2.20.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits firm at 31s 6d. Rosin common 10s 9d.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 38½¢@39½¢; sales 712, receipts 885, exports 1309, stock 39,121. Rosins firm; sales 3767, receipts 2172, exports 5466, stock 167,293.

BOSTON CURB EXCHANGE—The governing committee of the Boston curb exchange has voted to close the exchange on Saturday, August 30.

PREPARATIONS FOR PLANTING AUTUMN SEED

Most Important Farm Work Immediately Ahead Is Getting Soil Ready for Sowing Winter Wheat in Various Sections

EXTENT OF ACREAGE

NEW YORK—Preparation of land for sowing winter wheat is the most important farm work lying immediately ahead. In the Southwest, with 40 per cent of acreage, the territory is too dry for good plowing. There seed time begins with early September and extends through that month. By end of September nearly all the 30,000,000 or more acres in winter wheat is drilled. Pennsylvania, Kansas and Wisconsin have about the same dates for beginning of seed time during the first week of September. Seeding becomes general about the middle of September and extends into early October in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Below are dates for states with over 1,000,000 acres in winter wheat, except Washington:

| State | Begin. (general) | End (general) |
|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| Nebraska | Sept. 5 | Sept. 17 |
| Kansas | Sept. 11 | Sept. 26 |
| Illinois | Sept. 12 | Sept. 24 |
| Minnesota | Sept. 9 | Sept. 25 |
| Indiana | Sept. 8 | Sept. 21 |
| Ohio | Sept. 11 | Sept. 24 |
| Missouri | Sept. 12 | Sept. 25 |
| Penn. | Sept. 2 | Sept. 15 |

Acreage this year will depend a good deal on how soon and extensively the dry spell in the Southwest is broken. This section ordinarily sows about 12,000,000 acres. Kansas in the past season had 21.1 per cent of total winter wheat acreage, and Kansas and Nebraska together have nearly one third of acreage. Condition of soil immediately prior to seeding time is an important determinant in acreage. Last year much wheat was sown in dry soil, but was well watered later and grew up luxuriantly through the autumn, furnishing much early winter pasturage for cattle. This year the deficiency of moisture is so much greater that it may deter farmers from putting out the usual acreage. The winter killing was remarkably small, however, and the fate of corn may, on the other hand, result in turning lands which brought no crop this year into winter wheat this fall.

Kansas this year produced 86,515,000 bushels of winter wheat, an average yield of 15.5 bushels. Nebraska produced 58,106,000 bushels, with an excellent yield of 18.6 bushels an acre. Wheat has been one of the best money makers of the Southwest in contrast with corn this year. In 1912 corn turned out admirably and wheat lost from an enormous abandoned acreage. At this stage much will depend on what the next three weeks may develop in moisture supply.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 27)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:
Baltimore—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bazaar House; 82 Lincoln st.
Boston—H. Gans of Gans Mercantile Co.; U. S.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 220 Summer st.
Cincinnati—W. Sachs of Boston Stores; Essex.
Cleveland—L. Sterns.
Dallas—J. L. Michaelson; U. S.
Detroit—J. M. Dennis of Dannenberg & Co.; 125 Lincoln st.
New York—Mr. Bradshaw of Bellas Hess & Co.; Adams.
New York—S. Cuetara of Cuetara Bros.; U. S.
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.
Phoenixville, Pa.—T. B. Snyder; Essex.
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin & Co.; 125 Lincoln st.
San Francisco—C. P. Herriman; U. S.
San Juan, P. R.—M. Canole; U. S.
Selma, Ala.—Albert Meyer of Meyer & Elkan; Lenox.
St. Louis—T. B. Schrier; Essex.
St. Louis—A. F. Allen; U. S.
St. Louis—B. Harris; Tour.
Troy, N. Y.—F. J. O'Brien of Hardigan & Dwyer; Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS

Detroit, Mich.—H. A. Menzies of Menzies Shoe Co.; Tour.
Glasgow, Scot.—James Thompson of James Thompson & Co.; Essex.
Liverpool, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.
Melbourne and Sidney, Aus.—W. C. Mayer of Warren & Strang; Tour.
Richmond, Me.—Gro. A. Hawkes of Hawkes Shoe Co.; 82 Lincoln st.
St. Louis—Mr. Gill of Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.
St. Louis—Robert Dittman of Geo. F. Dittman Shoe Co.; Tour.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

KANSAS CITY LIGHT

NEW YORK—John B. Dennis, chairman of committee representing 6 per cent notes of Kansas City Railway & Light Company, due Sept. 1, 1912, announces that arrangements have been made by which interest from March 1, 1913, to Sept. 1, 1913, will be paid at New York Trust Company on and after Sept. 2.

NEW TRUST COMPANY

A petition has been filed with Bank Commissioner Thordike for a charter for the New Trust Company with \$50,000 capital. Board of trust company charterers will give a hearing on the petition Sept. 17. Among the petitioners are William G. Moseley and William H. Carter.

NEW HAVEN DEFICIT FOR YEAR ABOUT \$4,000,000

New High Record Is Made by Gross Earnings During the 12 Months But Expenses Were Largely Increased, Causing Substantial Decline in Net

While year-end adjustments may make necessary some revision when final figures are known it is stated that the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad proper in the year ended June 30, 1913, earned between \$9,000,000 and \$9,500,000 surplus after all charges, compared with dividends paid of \$13,400,000, so that a deficit of approximately \$4,000,000 will be reported. Percentage of surplus on the \$179,583,100 capital stock issued was about 5½ per cent and dividends disbursed during the year amounted to 7½ per cent.

Assuming the figure of \$9,500,000 as 1913 surplus the New Haven in the past six years, 1908-13, has earned a surplus of \$57,506,533, and has paid out to stockholders in dividends \$55,596,577. In other words, aggregate results for the past six years show a deficit after dividends of \$8,030,040. In only one year in this period, 1910, did the road earn more than was distributed to shareholders, the surplus after dividends for that fiscal year totaling \$1,037,793.

The following table shows this aspect of New Haven operations. It must be remembered in this connection that the figures below are for the New Haven railroad proper, and include only that part of the profits of the other companies which make up the New Haven system which has been actually paid in to the road's treasury. No credit is given the parent road in the following tabulation for the undistributed profits of the subsidiary companies:

| | 1913, est. | 1912 | 1911 |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Gross | \$179,583,100 | \$179,583,100 | \$179,583,100 |
| Operating expenses | 121,385,320 | 121,385,320 | 121,385,320 |
| Transp. exp. | 27,200,270 | 25,163,819 | 24,326,950 |
| % to gross | 15.1 | 14.0 | 13.5 |
| Net of taxes | 15,197,853 | 20,420,109 | 19,076,231 |
| % to gross | 8.5 | 11.4 | 10.7 |

New Haven's gross revenues in the 1913 year made a new high record at \$68,613,000, a gain of \$3,680,000, or 5½ per cent. Operating expenses increased \$5,123,000, equivalent to 12.1 per cent, and net revenues decreased \$1,442,000, or 6.3 per cent. Profits of outside operations were cut in halves from \$1,388,000 to \$645,000 and net after taxes declined \$2,107,474, or 10.3 per cent.

A feature of the year's operations was New Haven's gross revenues in the 1913 year made a new high record at \$68,613,000, a gain of \$3,680,000, or 5½ per cent. Operating expenses increased \$5,123,000, equivalent to 12.1 per cent, and net revenues decreased \$1,442,000, or 6.3 per cent. Profits of outside operations were cut in halves from \$1,388,000 to \$645,000 and net after taxes declined \$2,107,474, or 10.3 per cent.

PANHANDLE SHAREHOLDERS ARE CONFIDENT OF DIVIDENDS

NEW YORK—Panhandle common stock, selling at 91, on a 5.50 per cent basis, despite fact that company showed a deficit for first six months of 1913 of \$1,800,000 after sinking fund and dividend requirements for that period, indicates how little doubt holders of minority shares have of continuance of dividend payments at present 5 per cent rate. The stock sold at 105 this year, before the March floods in Ohio. Less than a year ago it sold a fraction above 111.

In the half year to June 30 last this company's gross earnings increased \$906,818, or 4.4 per cent, while net earnings after taxes fell off \$2,473,572, or 54.8 per cent. On basis of last year's figures, allowing for \$4,000,000 increase in consolidated bonds and for "other income," fixed charges for the half year approximated \$2,150,000. Thus the road just about covered its fixed charges, but not the compulsory sinking fund amounting to upward of \$500,000 yearly, or preferred dividends at the rate of \$1,173,840 a year. These two items amount roughly to \$3,323,840 for half year and common dividends for the period to \$929,327.

Explanation of relative firmness of the stock is to be found in exceptional character of this year's expense accounts and in company's recent financial history. In maintenance of way alone, chiefly because of losses in March floods, the six months witnessed the expenditure of \$1,686,236 more than in same half of 1912, or not far from twice the gain in gross earnings. On equipment maintenance the road spent \$770,874 more, bringing total increase in revenue expended on the property to \$2,457,110. In same time transportation, traffic and general expenses increased \$841,824 and taxes \$51,733.

In the past half dozen years, or since the "boom" times preceding financial disturbance of 1907, Panhandle has achieved a considerable though irregular increase in surplus after charges, but gain in net earnings has been small in comparison with growth of traffic and increase in gross earnings. There has been little change in mileage operated. That the annual surplus for dividends, sinking fund and improvements has increased by one third since 1908, from \$4,517,586 to \$6,188,249, in the face of somewhat unfavorable operating conditions, has been due principally to the steady application of surplus earnings to payment of maturing equipment trusts and to improvement expenditures, with consequent addition to capital account and to fixed charges. Change in gross and net earnings and in surplus after charges in six years are summarized as follows:

| | Gross | Net after Sur. after taxes |
|------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1912 | \$13,804,082 | \$10,207,348 |
| 1908 | 34,485,300 | 8,873,500 |
| Increase | 9,115,582 | 1,433,829 |
| % to gross | 26.4 | 16. |

THE HOME FORUM

MEETING WITH PORFIRIO DIAZ



CORRIDOR OF THE CASTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC

THERE is a note of interest in this present time in the picture of former President Porfirio Diaz of Mexico, which is drawn by Wallace Gilpatrick in his book, "The Man Who Liked Mexico." With a gentleman and his wife who had brought credentials and introductions he visited the national palace and met the President. He says of him that his presence was extremely commanding, not haughty but dominant. His countenance was handsome and rather impassive, his complexion fresh, his eyes large, dark and at that moment mild. One of the party, Mr. Howard, asked for a signed portrait, and when it was granted ventured further to ask the honor of photographing the President with his own camera. They were accordingly bidden to visit the President at the castle of Chapultepec.

Here the President received them with great kindness, dismissing his attendant. He took them out upon the terrace where they might view the splendid lines of Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl. At the west and south rose giant cypresses,

pleasure groves of the Aztec emperors before the coming of their Spanish conquerors. Tall eucalyptus trees fringed the broad paseo that led straight to the city. From this terrace the Empress Carlotta watched for the coming of Maximilian, who had sought to reproduce in the place all the beauties of Miramar. The frescoes and furnishings were still eloquent of the luxurious tastes of the Austrian archduke and his beautiful consort, whose hand was especially revealed in the charming interior gardens.

The President's direct and simple kindness soon brought to the meeting an almost homely simplicity, so that even blunders in Spanish speaking seemed of no account. The guests with the camera moved about the President, viewing him from various angles and then with a wave of the hand, would say, "Please be seated." And the chief executive of Mexico, the "man of iron," with composed and serious look, but with an amused twinkle in his eye, would seat himself to be photographed. During luncheon, when they were served by an Indian butler, the President spoke of

the friendship between the United States and Mexico, remarking that Mexico's government was modeled as far as possible after that of the United States.

When the guests took their leave they tried to express their sense of his kindness. "You merit it," was the President's brief reply. Afterward they realized that they had spent the whole forenoon with one of the world's great rulers, yet had felt at the time only that they were happy.

MAN'S SPIRITUAL LIBERTY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY man and woman wants that liberty, that freedom from bondage which is included in the God-given dominion over all the earth portrayed in the first chapter of the Bible. Endeavoring to look above and beyond the seemingly multitudinous inharmonies of human sense, and to catch a glimpse of the reign of perfect harmony—heaven—the whole world is yearning as never before for a present, practical fulfillment of those prophetic words of St. John: "And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things are passed away."

For ages mankind have been in bondage to material sense, have been enslaved and controlled by their own self-imposed, false, and illusive beliefs. Having strayed away from the one true and wise God, the Father of all, they have made themselves other gods, and have fallen down and worshipped them. Having accustomed themselves to interpret the universe and all that it contains in terms of matter rather than in terms of Spirit, they have come practically to look upon creation as material instead of spiritual. Admitting in theory that God is omnipotent, omnipresent good, and Love, as the Scriptures affirm, mankind have, nevertheless, in every-day doings, virtually set aside this mighty and eternal fact by admitting another so-called power—evil—which they have been wont to regard as real. Thus has the race wandered (in belief, not really) farther and farther away from God, Spirit, and been led into material captivity.

Nineteen centuries ago Christ Jesus, mankind's Exemplar, showed what true

and perfect liberty means, and what are the blessings it brings. Patiently, tirelessly and triumphantly he worked out salvation and won his own liberty, thereby pointing for all humanity the only reliable and sure way for them to work out their salvation and win their liberty. Jesus had a scientific understanding of God, whom he knew to be the source and support of all that really exists.

Jesus' entire public career consisted in preaching the gospel and in making his works the proofs or object lessons of his words. On every hand he declared with his whole strength the absolute goodness and allness of God, and this declaration formed the unshakable basis of his demonstrations. Knowing that God is omnipotent and omnipresent, Jesus was ideally logical and scientific in his deductions, never admitting for a moment that there could possibly be anything besides God and His perfect creation. Knowing that God is omnipotent, omnipresent Spirit, he knew that in reality matter could not exist; knowing that God is omnipotent, omnipresent good, Truth, Love, and Life, he knew that in reality there could be no evil, no error, no hate and no death.

With this pure, spiritual understanding or realization of the truth of being, Christ Jesus overruled every claim of so-called matter and evil by performing what are commonly termed miracles, including the healing of both sickness and sin. Thus he showed unmistakably that so-called matter and evil are but huge deceptions and illusions, the fruits of false material sense, of the human or carnal mind which St. Paul emphatically defines as "enmity against God." Thus he laid before mortals the spiritual facts

of existence, and disclosed the nothingness of matter and its asserted laws. Thus he brought to view the dominion of the normal and real man, as pictured in the opening chapter of Genesis, and made plain how humanity are to be "delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God."

Today the healing, saving, practical Christianity which the Master taught, demonstrated and enjoined upon his followers is being restored by Christian Science. As stated in its text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, this Science is repeating, in a remarkable measure, the works of the great Teacher and Wayshower by healing all manner of sin and sickness. It is bringing to remembrance the Master's own statement, that those who really believe on (understand) him, shall do the works which he did. The power of God, when correctly or scientifically apprehended and applied, is as available to the needs of men now as it was when Christ Jesus trod the earth, and this power is wiping out physical, mental, and moral slavery, and saving and blessing now just as it did then. That Christian Science offers liberty to all people is shown in these lines from Science and Health (pp. 227, 393):

"Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free!" "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

which is to be brought home to the reader. This lesson is illustrated with concrete examples. Events in the experience of the characters all go to enlarge upon the theme. They are all shown tending irresistibly to the moment of climax or conclusion, when the reader cannot escape the author's idea, but must take home the lesson in a vital and enduring way. The great books are in the main those where this didactic purpose is followed by the writer himself; for in the great books the lesson is wholly taught in these images or symbols, not in precepts; by illustration rather than by precept. Yet it is hard to lose sight of this great moral lesson of any powerful book—sensation that is always convincing. This same power to convince is what marks the actor or singer who has what is popularly termed authority. The story writer who has authority has a clearly conceived theme, which might be illustrated by a thousand concrete examples. Yet he has chosen such a group of characters and chain of events as seem to him best to bring home the verity of his main thesis.

It is extremely useful in judging of the value of any book, then, to sketch first the reason, the abstract idea of the book, the thing which in a sermon is called the text, then to outline the plot, grouping the characters and events to show how they serve to illustrate the main idea. It is safe to say that if the book has no idea and cannot be shown to have a logically related group of characters and train of events, it is not a great work of art, however delightful as mere reading.

WRITER SEES PLOT APART FROM STORY

ASK the average reader what he means by the plot of a story or play and he will usually say, "Why, the story is the plot." But the actual spinner of tales that pass in endless review through the pages of magazines and novels finds the plot something as it were quite apart from the story itself. He gets a glimpse of some incident concerning a group of people; he sees there is a story in it; then he must sort out the elements of the story and arrange them so as to make a telling plot. A good story does not always have a well-worked-out plot. The idea with which the writer starts out, the event which may be the climax of the story, and the effect of the climax moment on the experience of all concerned, these things all together may have picturesque value and all the possibilities

of a moving or heroic or deeply significant story; yet if the plot element is not there, or if it is loose or chaotic or lacking in artistic effect or vital realism, the story somehow lacks convincing power and is not wholly a failure. Of course a book may be written without a plot, purposely stringing together occurrences of every day, sketching character, illuminating history or some department of human thought; such a book is really not a story, but a character study, or an essay, or a sketch of contemporary manners, or the like. To be a story there must be plot, a logical relation of events, such a working out of cause and consequent as makes the successive scenes of a play. Moreover, there must be always a central motive or purpose, what really amounts to a lesson

Capriciousness of the Rio Grande

THE Rio Grande is such a capricious river that it has been necessary a number of times to appoint commissioners on the part of the United States and Mexico to settle boundary questions it has set afoot, says the Youths Companion. In illustration of its vagaries this story of the experiences of a mining man in New Mexico is told:

He was taking a derrick into the mines, loaded upon four wagon wheels drawn by four mules. He had two helpers, one of whom was familiar with the country. The party came to the Rio Grande an hour before sundown. A wide

river bed was to be seen but there was no water—only dry sand from one bank to another. The water was there, but it was flowing through the sand beneath the surface.

The miner, being a "tenderfoot," was for camping on the nearer bank, where the grass was good; but his helper told him that that would never do, unless he was willing to take his chances of staying there a week or so. A good deal of water sometimes came down in the channel suddenly, and it would be well to get across while they could. Accordingly they started over the dry sands, when of a sudden the two lead mules were foundering in a quicksand and the whole outfit came near being drawn in. They got the two leaders clear of the harness, and the other two mules drew first one, and then the other out of the quicksand. The beasts were safely hitched again and by making a long circuit got past the quicksand to the other bank. By that time it was almost 10 o'clock and the moon had risen. The mules had just begun to climb the bank when a roaring noise was heard up the channel. It came from a wall of water that stretched from bank to bank, and was traveling rapidly toward the party. "In the moonlight it looked at least four feet high and there was still higher water behind it."

There was no need to urge the mules on. They heard the water coming and scrambled up the bank like cats. The party got out, derrick and all, but they had not much time to spare. Before supper was finished the river bed was full, bank-high, with a rapid and boisterous current.

How Full, How Sweet!

Oh, cup of life, how full!
Oh, days, how sweet!
Yet find we not enough
Around our feet,
But yearn to have on earth
A heaven complete!

—Baltimore Sun.

Answer to Yesterday's Puzzle

Hidden fruits: 1. Apple. 2. Cherry. 3. Melon. 4. Peach. 5. Pear.

ASTRONOMERS MADE BY MACHINERY

LOVERS of astronomy are always lamenting that this subject is not included in popular courses of study. Unlike botany and geology, astronomy is not very easy to teach in an ordinary school curriculum. Merely to teach the position of the planets and constellations—the most rudimentary form of astronomical study—means instruction out of doors by night under varying conditions. The summer sky is not like the winter sky, nor the spring like the autumn, and is never to be counted on to show its starry hosts to the inquiring gaze. Astronomy pursued to any extent is an abstruse and difficult subject, outdoing even chemistry in technicalities. To be pursued earnestly it needs expensive mechanical appliances. For these reasons no doubt it is seldom found with such subjects as chemistry, geology, physical geography and zoology in schools, and yet it is said that few subjects really afford more satisfaction and enduring pleasure through even a superficial knowledge.

The recent invention of a revolving sphere, 15 feet in diameter, admitting within its stable inner part the class and instructor it is hoped will popularize astronomy in schools. The arch of the sky appears perforated with points that indicate the stars. Dark within, the sphere, standing in a light room, presents to those inside the splendid pageant of the skies in its due order. The sphere revolves in such a way as to indicate

the true place and motion or change of planets and stars and constellations at each season. The sun, moon, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn, the four planets that in turn preside over morning and evening skies, may all be shown in their right place and revolution at a given date. A series of disks cut the right shape shows the phases of the moon. A small electric light represents the sun.

This indeed sounds as if at last astronomy may come to its own as a proper subject for youthful pursuit. To be sure when the class is nicely inside the new sphere somebody may forget the combination of the door and a section of sky with the growing great bear appropriately in evidence may block the exit at the proper hour. The janitor may turn the sphere the wrong way, so that the pupils will gain indelible impressions of the sun setting in the east or of the pole star circling over the equator. The southern cross may rise into sight when Orion is expected. One finds it difficult enough to orient oneself when trying to use a printed map, meant to be looked at lying on one's back with one's head to the north. But a revolving sphere seems harder to adapt to practical use than a flat printed page. However, one waits with some interest the results of the new pedagogic machine. One has read of turning out graduates by mechanical processes before. Here would seem a veritable contrivance with a handle for manufacturing young astronomers while you wait.

Local Color in Names of American West

Historic associations are preserved for the traveler in the very street names of San Bernardino, Cal. Perhaps this is why the new comer feels as if he were in a very different world from that of the prosaic East where streets are named by number and even, as in Washington, the very cross streets by letter. There is some individuality in a street called Canyon Perdido (lost canyon), albeit it is now only a canyon of red brick, Boston apartments—of which one is San Bernardino would never be guilty; but who could feel as if his local habitation meant anything at all if it had no other name than G street? Some other names of picturesque San Bernardino's thoroughfares and by-ways are: Anapamu, Arellaga, Micheltorina, Pedragosa, Salsipuedos and Parra Grande. Charles F. Saunders in his book, "Under the Sky in California," reminds us that the mountains that rise behind the city have a foreign-sounding name, Santa Ynez, unpronounceable until you hear it, and then the words are as music in your ears for always. All this is as good as a trip to Europe, he thinks. As you stroll about and see the Mexicans eating tamales and chili con carne in the restaurants and stop at Pio's "hole in the wall" to have your shoes polished, the illusion is further enhanced. Pio is a philanthropist and will translate Spanish words for you and he knows more than the guide book.

Not the Story's Fault

In support of her declaration that all American children are conventional, Elizabeth McCracken, in her book, "The American Child," cites this amusing incident:

One day not long ago, a little girl who lives in my neighborhood came home from school in tears. Her father is a celebrated writer. The school-teacher, happening to select one of his stories to read aloud to the class, mentioned the fact that the author of the story was the father of my small friend.

"But why are you crying about it, sweetheart?" her father asked. "Do you think it's such a bad story?"

"Oh, no," the little girl answered; "it is a good enough story. But none of the other children's fathers write stories! Why do you, daddy? It's so peculiar!"

people do without them? asks a writer in St. Nicholas and replies: They didn't do much.

If we except some of the lower creatures, we may call man the first pack-animal. The ancient Pueblos, when they wished to move their possessions, had to carry them on their backs. Their only "beast of burden" was a mongrel dog. This small animal could help by carrying the lighter burdens on a pair of crossed sticks, called "travil," fastened to his girdle. It is strange that none of our early or later Indians thought of domesticating the buffalo, and of using him as a draft animal.

With the invasion of the Spaniards about 1510, came the horse. The Spaniards also introduced the donkey, or burro, and the first wheeled vehicle, the "Spanish carreta." This was later made by the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico, and was entirely of wood. This type of ox-cart is still in use in those countries where it was first introduced. Later on, the Red River cart, which was a less clumsy model, was used extensively for transporting freight over the northern plains of the Red River country. Some of these carts were provided with canvas covers, and were then used by the early settlers to transport their families across the great plains. About 1830, the four-wheeled "prairie-schooner" made their appearance. These long-bodied wagons could accommodate two families of moderate size, with all their household possessions.

Women in Presidential Picture

There is a picture going the round of the press which shows President Wilson and the Wilson club of Pueblo, Col. The President of the United States is surrounded by a crowd of women, his supporters not only by force of moral suasion, but by the actual use of the ballot. We are used to seeing pictures of the presidents or presidential candidates making friends with cheering crowds of men, but this picture of women acclaiming their choice gives food for thought, whether one is for or against the things it illustrates.

Peace Divine

Joy is like restless day; but peace divine,
Like quiet night.
Lead me, O Lord, till perfect day shall shine,
Through peace to light.

—Adelaide Proctor.

Science And Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

ADDRESS
Allison V. Stewart
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN,

Editor-in-Chief

ALEXANDER DODDS,

Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay (Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU

Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily, one year, \$5.00

Daily, six months, \$3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London. Telephone 9723 Central.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, August 27, 1913

Significance of Strikes in Milan and Barcelona

AT FIRST sight there would seem to be little connection between the strike in Barcelona and that in Milan beyond the fundamental connection which subsists between all strikes. There is, however, a special connection between the two. Both cities are the most important manufacturing centers in their respective countries; both are the chief towns of the most progressive provinces in those countries; and both have, for the last twenty years, had a reputation for advanced and even revolutionary views, little in consonance with the conservatism of the rest of the two countries. In both Italy and Spain the conditions of the working man are not greatly dissimilar. In both countries there is the same wholly inadequate wage, the same lack of education, and the same general environment, only rendered possible of support by a generous climate. Italy, of course, in this respect is not so utterly behind the times as Spain, but they are sufficiently in the same category to produce the same effects.

Again, to carry the similarity further, both strikes have assumed a distinctly political aspect, so that while socialism and syndicalism may be the causes in Milan, anarchy is unquestionably the cause in Barcelona. It need not be pointed out that anarchism in Spain is not the anarchism of popular belief, but a definite teaching based on a plausible theory, and held by a large number of the most intelligent men in the country, more particularly in Catalonia. But whether anarchism, socialism or syndicalism, the question is first and last a political one.

To probe the matter still further, it is clear to those who know conditions in either country that, in that stratum of cause which lies below politics, the unrest in Lombardy, as in Catalonia, in its more violent manifestations, is attributable to the effects of an ill-diffused and ill-assimilated education. The illiteracy of Spain is still some 60 or 70 per cent of her entire population, and although the percentage is considerably lower in Italy, nevertheless the condition is present where a comparatively few partially educated men are able to influence large numbers of wholly illiterate men and women. The first step towards a remedy here, as in so many other instances, is education. There are few countries where this is not now recognized, but in no country is it less recognized than in Spain; and although the condition in Italy is considerably better, nevertheless it still leaves very much to be desired.

BUFFALO is properly enthusiastic over the opening of the first bascule bridge across the Buffalo river. It is pronounced an innovation that means much for Buffalo's commerce. Chicago adopted the bascule type long ago and found that it expedited everything.

FORMER Speaker Cannon and numerous other "standpat" congressmen, defeated last November, are to be candidates, it is said, for their old seats a year from next November. This is another reason why the Democrats should make haste with the tariff bill.

THERE are now 5187 steam laundries in the United States, employing 109,484 persons, and among the most successful are those that take time to sew on the buttons.

Colombia and Her Pacific Gateways

BUENAVENTURA, Colombia's principal port on the Pacific, is to be cleaned up and modernized by a British company, according to advices from Bogota. That active steps in that direction would have to be taken at an early date was a foregone conclusion considering the character of that port and its vicinity to the canal. The railroad, now nearing completion, that will bring to within a few hours of the Pacific one of the richest regions of all South America, the Cauca valley, acquires further importance by its projected prolongation to the Colombian capital, at present the least accessible of all South American capitals. Navigation on the Cauca river, wherever possible, is to be improved and the Colombian section of the Pan-American railway, running along the Cauca valley, may at last see the beginning of construction work.

All this must inevitably bring into the commercial and political focus what is today an altogether obscure port. It will also draw attention to the Colombian Pacific in general and that interesting Atlantic-Pacific transit possibility, the Atrato-San Juan river route, in particular. The latter has been too often discussed in the Monitor to need more than a passing reference, but other Colombian possibilities on the Pacific coast are well worth recalling. They point to another interoceanic connection, that by way of the Amazon and its affluents, of which three, the Vaupes, Caqueta and Putumayo, besides tributaries of the Napo, have their source in Colombia and are navigable to within a relatively short distance of the Pacific. In the matter of this distance Colombia is not by any means as advantageously placed as is Peru, or even Ecuador, but what it lacks in that respect as in the control of the lower course of the rivers it makes up by the invaluable point of being in the immediate vicinity of the Panama canal. It is the canal that gives to the Peruvian, Ecuadorian and Bolivian projects of combined rail and river connection between the Pacific and Atlantic via the Amazon basin their tremendous significance, and compared with them the future railroad from the Colombian port of Tumaco, south of Buenaventura, to Pasto and the headwaters of the Caqueta, Putumayo, Aguarico and other rivers, has a pronounced individuality of its own.

With the trend matters economic and particularly political are taking under pressure from the approaching completion of the canal, it would seem as though Colombia were assuming a more pronouncedly Pacific, rather than Atlantic character, for the reason that its isthmian assets are today reduced to a minimum while access to the interior from the Caribbean, that is, Atlantic side, cannot compare with the Pacific side once the Buenaventura railroad is completed. Having lost control over the isthmus of Panama Colombia has in turn come under its control even to eventual transformation.

Boston Has Attractions for Southern Students

OMISSION of Boston from the itinerary of the students from South America on their coming tour in conjunction with the assembly of university men at Ithaca, N. Y., seems unfortunate both for the city and the students. The city, and New England with it, have made outright showing of their interest in the South American countries in the recent tour of Boston Chamber of Commerce men. It is an interest that has its practical color, but is not without sentiment. The awakening concern in the southern countries by the states, and the particular alertness of the cities of the Atlantic coast to the forming of closer acquaintance, is nowhere more marked than in Boston. There would be, we think, a real regret if the visiting students from these lands should not be received here in continuance of the hospitable and friendly relations recently greatly advanced. That it could happen even to the extent of planning a tour with New England omitted may possibly be explained by the presence of a directing hand in the interest of other regions and the absence of one friendly to Boston. Or it may be the result of that lack of knowledge of New England and her institutions which has been remarked of the South Americans but which supplies all the greater reason why steps should be taken even now to urge an extension of the tour.

There is the further fact of interest and persuasion in this direction, that the tour is one of students, with the educational interest uppermost. New England has not been largely favored by students from the southern countries but the fact gives all the more emphasis to the reasoning that they should visit it now. The inclusion of Harvard and of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology hardly needs argument for a student tour. The South Americans will be near New England when they are at Cornell and the extension of their journey to the shore would be the source of pleasure to Boston and of profit to the representative young men. It seems an essential to the fuller development of pleasant and close associations between the two regions. At least it is an opportunity that neither the possible guests nor the possible host can afford to neglect.

It is significant that the value of the grindstone output is continually increasing in the United States. The workers are using sharper tools and doing their own grinding.

MEXICO has about one sixth of the population of the United States, but, with settled conditions, it has almost as many opportunities.

Get Facts as to Filipino Slavery

IF THERE is to be thorough probing of changed conditions of the population of the Philippines as a result of American occupation, prior to any fundamental change in the national policy which the administration may recommend, it may be well to include searching investigation of the charges on file relative to involuntary servitude of adults and the traffic in youth of both sexes which, it is said, is carried on with connivance of the native Assembly and despite the efforts of American administrative officials. Secretary of the Interior Worcester, oldest in point of service of any members of the commission, in his recent report to the governor-general has made charges against the native officials as defenders of practices which cannot be tolerated under continued American stewardship, practices also that it would hardly be justifiable for the United States to allow to continue under any other status of the islands.

Inasmuch as it has been claimed by the Filipino delegate to Congress that slavery or peonage is unknown in the islands it will be worth watching how the difference of evidence given by Senor Quezon and Commissioner Worcester is finally settled. As the controversy over future disposition of the islands becomes more acute it is not improbable that evidence will be forthcoming from the side of the champions of longer American occupation telling of conditions in the islands less roseate than those set forth in formal official reports written for publication.

Latest reports from Manila indicate that the retiring governor-general, Mr. Forbes, is not to leave the post with such feelings of amity toward President Wilson as might have been made possible by somewhat more considerate handling of an administrative change. This is regrettable, for there has been no finer illustration in recent national history of the dedication to public service of a man of wealth, much administrative ability and high ideals than is to be found in the Philippine record of the grandson of Ralph Waldo Emerson and J. Murray Forbes.

THE PLACE held by Chautauqua assemblies in the social and educational activities of the United States West is not fully understood in the East. It is only when some unusual circumstance attracts special attention to these gatherings that they may claim notice proportionate to their due in that part of the United States lying on the Atlantic side of the Alleghenies. There is, of course, a reason for this. The East enjoys the advantage of contiguity with numerous and important centers of education and culture; the West, deprived largely, although by no means altogether, of this advantage, has sought for means of overcoming the deficiency and has found in the Chautauqua courses an excellent auxiliary to its educational system.

Just now, if only in one respect, we are offered evidence of what the Chautauquas are doing toward the improvement of public thought upon a subject and along a line of paramount importance to the public. This evidence loses nothing in weight by coming in the nature of official testimony from the United States bureau of education. In the annual report of this bureau, just issued, it is said: "Each year the Chautauqua movement becomes a more decided factor in the education of the farmer." This could not well be otherwise, considering that over 500 Chautauqua assemblies are now held each season in the great agricultural states of the middle West, that these are addressed on all subjects of interest by many of the leading men and women of the nation, and that the aggregate attendance runs into the hundreds of thousands.

Agriculture is only one of many subjects to which the Chautauqua courses are devoted. The lectures cover the entire range of liberal education. The Chautauqua summer schools teach English, modern and classical languages, library work, pedagogy, mathe-

Chautauquas as Popular Educators

matics, music, expression, arts and crafts, household work, business—everything, practically, that is taught in the colleges. It is illustrative of the work done by these schools, as well as significant, that in some parts of the middle West boys' and girls' clubs have been formed in connection with the Chautauquas, and, according to the bureau report referred to, "exhibitions and showings of their work have formed an important part of the program." Still more impressive is the fact that nearly 100 of the Chautauqua assemblies are held in towns having an average population of not more than 500. These communities are simply the centers of agricultural areas, and the assemblies attract people yearning for knowledge from near and distant points.

The Chautauqua system enables people in remote sections to hear instructors drawn from the faculties of the leading universities. It enables them to hear, season after season, public men of prominence on the questions of the day. It brings the population of the agricultural West into contact with distinguished people in all walks and acquaints them with progress in all departments of thought and effort. It brings education and culture close to the farm home.

TO WHAT extent women were investors at the sale of Baltimore bonds of small denominations is not known, but later experience in this line would indicate that to them, perhaps more than to men, or equally with men, was due the success of that novel venture. There is no doubt, apparently, as to women's part in two other bond transactions. They recently took over, it is reported, two allotments of street improvement bonds in St. Paul.

Women, it is said, outnumbered men at the sales, and they would have taken over more of the bonds had more been offered. Similarly, when, at a later date, the state of Minnesota offered \$102,000 worth of state educational bonds, the majority of the buyers were women. It is held by those who have given the matter careful attention that in making these investments the women displayed excellent business judgment. They took their money, in many instances, from savings banks where it was earning 3 per cent, and put it into gilt-edge securities paying 5 per cent.

This matter has a very strong bearing, of course, upon the entire movement in behalf of enlarged opportunities for woman. Her capacity to deal with business affairs has been, and is still, widely and seriously questioned despite the fact that countless instances might be cited in these days in support of her qualifications for commercial employment and commercial management. Many men are disposed to give great weight to individual cases in which women fail to display business fitness, and utterly to ignore individual cases in which they have unquestionably demonstrated business ability. The conclusions naturally drawn in such circumstances are adverse to women's fitness for political freedom and preferment. It is not considered by these persons that business failures in the United States, in all branches, aggregate annually about 15,000, and that the overwhelming majority of the unsuccessful concerns are controlled by men. That sex unfits women for business or politics while it qualifies men for both is a proposition too absurd to be discussed.

However, the existence of an unreasoning prejudice against them of the character noted must be recognized by women in order that they may overcome it. Such instances as those referred to in Minnesota will go a long way in this direction. In fact, if women would take an interest in the small bond, promote it, force its issue, invest in it, popularize it, they would be doing for communities, for the states and for the nation a service that men have unwisely neglected. Women appear to realize the value of public securities; they may also be more alert than men to the value to the republic of popular holdings of public securities. At all events, as far as they have gone they have done well, and it is to be hoped that more may be heard from them along the same line of business activity.

IN THE publicity literature of the transportation company which well nigh has a monopoly of passenger and freight traffic along Maine's coast much is made of the unequalled water line of that state's indented sea front, the longest of any state in the Union. And this not because the distance, as the crow flies, from Kittery to Calais is so great, but because the coast line has so many convolutions and coves, bays and baylets. Add to this unequalled length of coast line such qualities of fascination and ruggedness as are given by wealth and variety of verdure and jutting rock and sloping sand beach, and it is not at all surprising that the summer exodus of urban dwellers to Maine coast resorts enrolls some residents of almost every state in the Union.

An observer of conditions along the coast, as compared with those of a decade ago, cannot but note certain trends, some of them not promising. Territory that, because of its scenic uniqueness, never should be capitalized for private profit or subjected to the risks of changes of ownership that go with personal and family mutations is not being taken in charge by society as a whole. Islands and promontories, held for speculative purposes, are liable in the not distant future to undergo changes of title and of use that will not conserve the natural beauties they now display. The rule of the game seems to be for an ever increasing proportion of the land abutting on the sea to pass into the hands of persons less inclined than the previous owners to permit anything like social use of their property.

To be sure, no such condition of exclusion of the public exists as Massachusetts found herself faced with a while ago. Thousands of acres in Maine front the Atlantic in conditions as primitive, almost, as when Thevet in 1556 first sailed into Penobscot bay. Nevertheless, there are hints at hand of what may come to pass unless the state is alert. Time should be seized by the forelock. Reservations, inland and on the coast, should be made for the playgrounds of coming generations, after the manner of Wisconsin in its setting apart of park tracts along major and minor lakes and in the depths of its northern woods. The invading foreigner from centers of fashion and population south and west of Maine should not be allowed to corral so much of the people's patrimony. He should be made welcome, of course, for he disperses largess that amounts to thousands, perhaps millions, each season. But care should be taken lest the rights of natives, of workers in home cities, and of persons from abroad whose purses are too slim to buy shore property, are not impaired.

Women and Municipal Bonds

Saving Coast Resorts for the Many